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NEW CHANNELS FOR TRADE.

A STATISTICAL AND COMMERCIAL VIEW OF *PORTUGAL.*

PORTUGAL is the most western kingdom on the continent of Europe. It extends about 360 British miles in length, by 120 in breadth, and is supposed to contain 27,280 square miles, with a population of about two millions and a half, of which number 300,000 are computed to be ecclesiastics.

Anciently, this country was called Lusitania; its present name of Portugal, indeed, is comparatively of recent origin. While under the subjection of the Romans, there was a town denominated *Calle* (now known by the name of Oporto); which, being distinguished for the excellence of its harbour, the surrounding country received the name of *Porto Calle*, during the middle ages; and afterwards, on the gradual recovery of the country from the Moors, this name was improperly extended to the whole kingdom.

Boundaries and Internal State of the Country.

Portugal is bounded on the north and east by Spain, and on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean: it is divided into three principal parts---the nothern---the middle---and the southern, each of which divisions comprises two provinces, making in the whole six provinces, viz. 1. Entre Douro e Minho.

2. Tras-os Montes. 3. Beira. 4. Estremadura. 5. Alentejo. 6. Algarve. The two first being on the north of the kingdom, the next two in the middle, the two last in the south. The first province derives its name from its situation, between the rivers Douro and Minho, and is very populous and fertile. The second is mountanious as the name imports; but there are vales which contain vineyards, and other cultivated lands. Beira is a large and fertile province; and is rivalled in soil by Estremadura, which, like the Spanish province of the same name, is said to derive its etymon from having been an extreme frontier towards the Moors in the south. Alentejo, having been most exposed to the attacks of the Spaniards, is defective in population. Algarve is a very small division, which has however the honour of forming an addition to the royal titles. These provinces contain ninteen cities and upwards of five hundred towns, of which the following are the principal.

Lisbon, the capital of the kingdom, is situate on the north side of the mouth of the Tagus. It stands on seven hills, and contains many grand edifices, among which one of the principal is the patriarchal church. The treasures of sacred relics, gold, silver, precious stones, and costly furniture, of this venerable edifice, are immense. The new church, built by her present majesty, is the largest and most magnificent edifice erected in Lisbon since the earthquake in 1755, the fatal effects of which are still visible in many parts of the city; according to the most accurate accounts there were not less than 24,000 victims to it. The Portuguese have, however, availed themselves of this misfortune, and, like the English after the destructive fire of London, have made all the new streets erected in Lisbon capacious, regular, and well paved, with convenient footpaths for passengers. In point of cleanliness, Lisbon is no longer a subject of so much animadversion to strangers as formerly, but all is not yet done, as it still wants common-sewers, water-pipes, and privies. Lisbon is the greatest port in Europe, next to London and Amsterdam. The harbour is spacious and secure, and the city itself is guarded from any sudden attack towards

the sea by forts, though they would make but a poor defence against ships of war.

Of the population of this city, (says Mr. Murphy,) no exact account has been recently published; and the rapid increase of its inhabitants of late years, must render any calculation of that kind uncertain. It may, however, be fairly rated to exceed 240,000. The city is computed to be four miles long, by one and a half broad; but many of the houses have large gardens, and such as have not, are in general laid out upon a large scale, on account of the heat of the climate.

The church and monastery near Lisbon, where the kings of Portugal are buried, are inexpressibly magnificent, and several monasteries in Portugal are dug out of the hard rock. The chapel of St. Roche is probably one of the finest and richest in the world; the paintings are mosaic work, so curiously wrought with stones of all colours, as to astonish the beholders.

The second city in this kingdom is Oporto, which is computed to contain 30,000 inhabitants. The chief article of commerce in this city is wine; and the inhabitants of half the shops in the city are coopers. The merchants assemble daily in the chief street, to transact business; and are protected from the sun by sail-cloths hung across from the opposite houses. About thirty English families reside here, who are cheifly concerned in the wine trade. Coimbra, in the province of Beira, is one of the most considerable of the Portuguese towns with respect to population, containing upwards of 12,000 inhabitants. Braga and Evora have nearly the same number.

Climate and Productions.

The peculiarly salubrious climate of Portugal has long since, rendered it the frequent resort of consumptive patients, who retire thither for the recovery of their exhausted health. Mr. Murphy (a recent intelligent traveller) has stated, that the days of fair weather at Lisbon, are computed to amount to about 200 in the year; and that those of settled rain rarely exceed 80. The face of the country is generally fertile, though with many ac-

clivities; and in the N. E. corner there rises a considerable cluster of mountains, seemingly unconnected with the great Spanish chains. The numerous vineyards, and groves of orange and lemon trees, conspire with the crystal streams and verdant vales to impart great beauty and diversity to this favoured country. The soil, like that of Spain, is generally light; but the agriculture is in rather a neglected state. Meadows are little known, except in the N. W. province, between the Douro and the Minho; and many fine vales remain in a state of nature.

To internal navigation, one certain source of commercial prosperity, the Portuguese do not seem hitherto to have attended; nor perhaps, are canal navigations found to be necessary on account of the numerous rivers which water the country, and its immediate connection with the ocean. As the rivers of this country have already been noticed in our account of Spain,* it may be sufficent merely to state that the Tagus is here a noble stream; and its mouth or æstuary, in the vicinity of Lisbon, affords a noble haven from two to nine miles broad.

Portugal appears formerly to have been as celebrated for its gold and silver mines as South America is at present; but no mines of these metals are now worked. There are lead mines which yield silver at Mursa and Lamego, and there is a mine of copper at Elvas. The iron mines are well-known, but are neglected for want of fuel, though coal has been found in different parts. Portugal produces beautiful marbles, almost every kind of precious stones, and indeed minerals of every description.

The air about Lisbon, is reckoned soft and beneficial to consumptive patients; it is not so scorching as that of Spain, being refreshed from the sea-breezes. The soil of Portugal is not in general equal to that of Spain for fertility, especially in corn, which is imported from other countries. Agriculture at the same time is greatly neglected. It abounds with fruits, and its wines, when old and genuine, are esteemed to be very friendly to the human constitution. It is said that 20,000 pipes are yearly exported from Oporto.

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* See No. III. p. 229.

The modern Portuguese retain nothing of that adventurous enterprizing spirit that rendered their forefathers so illustrious 300 years ago. They have, ever since the house of Braganza mounted the throne, degenerated in their virtues, owing to the weakness of their monarchy, which renders them inactive for fear of disobliging their powerful neighbours; and that inactivity has proved the source of pride, and other unmanly vices. Treachery has been laid to their charge, as well as ingratitude, and, above all, an intemperate passion for revenge. They are, if possible, more superstitious, and, both in high and common life, affect more state than the Spaniards themselves. Among the lower people, thieving is commonly practised; and all ranks are accused of being unfair in their dealings, especially with strangers.

The Portuguese are neither so tall nor so well made as the Spaniards, whose habits and customs they imitate; only the quality affect to be more gaily and richly dressed. The Portuguese ladies are thin, and small of stature. They dress like the Spanish ladies, with much awkwardness and affected gravity, but in general more magnificently; and they are taught by their husbands to exact from their servants a homage, that in other countries is paid only to royal personages. The poorer sort have scarcely any furniture at all, for they, in imitation of the Moors, sit always cross-legged on the ground. The only foreign luxury the Portuguese peasant is yet acquainted with is tobacco; and when his feeble purse can reach it, he purchases a dried Newfoundland cod-fish: but this is a regale he dare seldom aspire to. Indeed whatever he possesses beyond habitual poverty, would quickly be taken from him, or rather he would willingly part with it, being taught by his numberless ghostly comforters, with which his country swarms, to look forward for ease and happiness to another state of existence, to which they are themselves the infallible guides and conductors.

The Government of Portugal is the most absolute and despotic, perhaps, in Europe: the revenues of the Crown are computed to amount from 2,500,000*l.* to 3,000,000*l.* sterling per annum.

The influence of Portugal in the scale of Europe is very trifling: and she is in fact dependent on England for her protection: the regular military force is reckoned not to exceed 24 or 25,000 men, exclusive of an equal number of militia-men; and the naval force (which, a few centuries since, excited the envy of Europe) is now reduced, according to Mr. Murphy's statement, to 13 sail of the line and 15 frigates.

Manufactures and Trade.

The manufactures of Portugal are few in number, and of little comparative importance: those of coarse woollen cloth worn chiefly by the peasants, are carried on at Azeitaon, Covilham, and Portalegre; and within a few years hats and paper have been made at Lisbon. Various fancy articles of straw work are likewise manufactured here, together with a small quantity of linen.

The trade of Portugal is in time of peace confined to Holland, France, Denmark, Germany, and of late years with America; but her principal commercial intercourse is with England. The balance in our favour Mr. Murphy computes at about 400,000*l.* annually, and in favour of Ireland about 63,000*l.* sterling every year. The Falmouth packets frequently bring remittances of bullion, coin, diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. Exclusive of woollen and hardware articles, England sends to Portugal dried and salted fish to a very great extent---the former (it has been stated) to the amount of 200,000*l.* alone. The exports of Portugal consist, principally of fruits, candied and fresh sugars, cotton, cork, tobacco, and especially the celebrated Port and Lisbon wines: as in our second number (page 153,) we gave at some length the state of the Portuguese wine trade, we refer the reader to that article; and proceed to observe that, although the East India trade of Portugal is now very inconsiderable (chiefly indeed from the bad policy the governors or other magistrates have pursued), yet with the colonies in the Brasils this country carries on a flourishing trade. To this trade, the recent momentous political changes have now opened us an effectual channel; and from the good understanding which now

subsists between the Prince Regent and his Britannic Majesty, we may rationally indulge the hope that the large, and in our favour annually increasing trade, will prove a permanent scource of commercial and nautical advantage.

*** For a statistical and commercial account of the Brasils, and their productions, the reader is referred to No. I. page 29, and No. II. page 156, where the recent legislative provisions are stated.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Enquiry into the Causes of the Decay of Wood, and the Means of preventing it, by Dr. PARRY.

(Concluded from page 80.)

MORE than 30 years ago this subject presented itself to my mind, on seeing some water-shoots which had been pitched and painted in the common way, taken down in a state of complete rottenness. I had read that charcoal buried in the moist earth, had come down to us perfectly sound from the times of the Romans; and that posts long withstood the same moisture, if the part intended to be put into the ground was charred all round to a certain depth. Impressed with these facts, I determined to try an artificial coat of charcoal; and when new water-shoots were constructed, I strongly and carefully rubbed them with a coat of drying oil, which I immediately dredged all over with a thick layer of charcoal finely powdered, and contained in a muslin bag. After two or three days, when the oil was thoroughly dried, and firmly retained the greatest part of the charcoal, I brushed off what was loose, and over that which adhered, I applied a coat of common lead-coloured paint, and a few days after, a second. The whole became a firm and solid crust; after which the shoots were put in their places, and being examined many years afterwards, appeared perfectly sound. Any other colour would probably have succeeded equally well with that which I employed. I do not think that lamp black, which is a pure species of charcoal, would have answered the purpose of forming a thick defensive covering so well as the grosser charcoal which I used. But whatever sort of charcoal is employed, it ought either to be fresh made, or heated again in close vessels, so as to expel the water which it greedily attracts from the air.

To all compositions formed from drying vegetable oils there is this objection; that however well they may answer the end proposed, they are too dear for that great consumption, which is usually required for outside work. For this and other reasons, various other substances have been employed for the same purpose.

Of these the most common is pitch, which is well known to be the resinous matter melted by heat out of the pine tribe of trees in form of tar, and afterwards hardened by evaporation. It is applied hot, and when cold, makes a moderately hard varnish. It does not however appear, in fact, to answer the purpose so well as might have been expected. The sun at first melts it, so that it runs off in drops, or adheres to every thing which touches it; and the united influence of air and water seems to make it brittle and powdery like rosin. Experience therefore shews it to be of little value. Neither is it probable that its powers would be much improved by admixture with charcoal, sand, or other similar substances. Many members of this Society may recollect its application twenty years ago on the red-deal shingled roofs of part of Bath Market. In this case it was used hot, mixed with Spanish brown, and hardened by sand sifted over it with a sieve; notwithstanding which it seems to have left the wood like the unmixed pitch, and, though frequently renewed, has not prevented the necessity of various repairs within these last five years. The original boards are now every where more or less in a state of decay.

The bituminous substance melted by heat out of coal, and commonly called Coal Tar, has been strongly recommended for this purpose by that ingenious philosopher Lord Dundonald. I have tried it largely and unsuccessfully, though perhaps not fairly; for the workman whom I employed, in order to make it work more easily, added to it oil of turpentine, which certainly diminished its durability by rendering it more miscible with water. I am however inclined to believe that no substance of this kind, used by itself, will become sufficiently dry and hard to resist the influence of the weather.

As animal oils are considerably cheaper than those expressed from vegetables, attempts have been made to communicate to them a drying quality. This has been effected by dissolving in them while hot various substances capable of being melted, in such a portion that the whole mass would become dry and hard when cold. Bees' wax, rosin, and brimstone are found to have this property. Some of them, when united with drying oil, have long been employed for making boots and shoes

water-proof, or impervious to moisture.* But they will also succeed when mixed with train oil, which is obtained from the blubber of the whale. In the second Volume of the Memoirs of this Society, printed in the year 1788, there is the following receipt. "Melt twelve ounces of rosin in an iron pot or kettle; add three gallons of train oil and three or four rolls of brimstone; and when the rosin and brimstone are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow oker, or any colour you want, first ground fine with some of the oil, as will give the whole as deep a shade as you like. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, give it a second. It will preserve plank for ages, and keep the weather from driving through brick-work." Page 114.

This composition I tried about 18 years ago on some elm paling, substituting for the colouring matter one or two coats of common white paint for the sake of the appearance. This paling appears to me to be in every part of it which was so covered, as sound as when it was first put up.

As compositions of the resinous kind are apt to crack and become powdery, like the varnish of carriages, by exposure to weather, it is not improbable that this effect may be in some measure counteracted by the mixture of a small portion of bees' wax. Such a compound I have used, but in the quantity of 8 ounces to the gallon found it too slow in drying, and capable of being easily scraped off with the nail. Wax is also at this time very scarce and dear.†

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* For this purpose there is the following receipt by Mr. Barker in Sir John Hawkins's edition of that entertaining work, Isaac Walton's Complete Angler: 4th edition, page 223. "Take a pint of linseed oil, with half a pound of mutton suet, six or eight ounces of bees' wax, and half a pennyworth of rosin. Boil all this in a pipkin together; so let it cool till it be milk-warm. Then take a little hair-brush, and lay it on your new boots; but it is best that this stuff be laid on before the boot-maker makes the boots; then brush them once over (with it) after they come from him. As for old boots, you must lay it on when your boots be dry."

† For the information of those who may be inclined to make a trial of these compositions, I have enquired the wholesale prices of the different ingredients of Messrs. Cave and Co. Bristol, from whom I learn that they are very fluctuating, train oil being from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 2d. per gallon; rosin from 12 to 21 shillings per cwt.; roll brimstone from 34 to 38 shillings per cwt.; and bees' wax from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; the lowest of these prices being about what these articles at present bear.

All the substances contained in these mixtures are capable of perfect incorporation with each other by heat, and when separately exposed, are with great difficulty acted on by water or air in any heat which occurs in our climate. They should be applied hot with a common painter's brush on the wood which is previously very dry, so as to sink deeply into its pores; and though at first they are apparently somewhat greasy when cold, yet after some days they make a firm varnish, which does not come off on rubbing. When it is required to give beauty to the work, colouring matters may either be added to the mixture, or afterwards applied over it in form of common paint. Two coats of the composition should always be given; and in all compound machinery, the separate parts should be so varnished before they are put together; after which it will be prudent to give a third coating to the joints, or to any other part which is peculiarly exposed to the action of moisture, such as water-shoots, flood-gates, the beds of carts, the tops of posts and rails, and all timber which is near or within the ground. Each coat should be dry before the parts are joined, or the last coat applied.

These compositions are equally efficacious in keeping iron from decay by rusting. They might also be very advantageously employed in rendering water-tight the plaster which is used to case the outside of the arches of vaults unsheltered by roofs, provided the mortar were made perfectly dry, and the covering of the arch brought up to an angle thus

instead of making it follow the form of the arch in an elipse or the segment of a circle.

It is necessary to mention that compositions made of hot oil should for the sake of security be heated in metallic or glazed earthen vessels in the open air. For whenever oil is brought to the boiling point, or 600° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the vapour immediately catches fire, although not in contact with any flame; and though a lower degree of temperature than that of boiling should be used in this process, it is not always practicable either exactly to regulate the heat, or to prevent the overflowing of the materials, in either of which cases, were the melting performed in a house, the most fatal accidents might follow.

The following is the proportion of the above ingredients, and the mode of mixing them, which I should recommend.

Take 12 ounces of rosin, and 8 ounces of roll brimstone, each coarsely powdered, and 3 gallons of train-oil. Heat them slowly, gradually adding 4 ounces of bees'-wax, cut in small bits. Frequently stir the liquor, which, as soon as the solid ingredients are dissolved, will be fit for use. What remains unused will become solid on cooling, and may be re-melted on subsequent occasions.

If the addition of charcoal powder or siliceous sand contributes to the durability of drying oil, it may probably have a similar effect on this composition; but whether it may be best to mix them with the ingredients, or apply them afterwards, I cannot from experience tell. In the latter case, the powder should be sifted on, while the first coat of the composition is still hot; and, after some days, when that is dry, should have a brush gently passed over it, in order to remove all the particles which do not adhere; after which other coats of the composition may be applied, as before directed.

This is all which occurs to me as to the mode of preserving wood when exposed to the weather.

When wood decays under cover, that condition is usually called the dry-rot. Let us examine the circumstances in which this change takes place.

It affects the interior doors, shelves, laths which subdivide the layers of wine, and all other wood work in certain cellars; beams and rafters which support the roofs of close passages; joists lying on or near the earth; the wainscoating of large rooms, little inhabited, in old and especially single houses; and wood in various other situations of a similar kind, which need not be particularized. In some of these cases, while one sample or portion of wood shall suffer the dry rot, another specimen or portion shall remain unchanged. In other instances, wood of various kinds and qualities has been successively employed, and all has alike suffered. During the stages of change, a crop of mucor or mould, and very frequently of fungi, has sprung from the porous mass; and the decay is always attended with a wide-spreading exhalation, the odour of which cannot well be described, but which is sufficiently known.

What then are the causes of this destruction? Precisely the same as those which I have before described; though their action is differently modified, and less obvious to gross observation. The decay is produced

by the putrefactive fermentation of the component parts of the wood, in connection with moisture without which, as I have before stated, wood cannot putrefy.

Common air is not only capable of mixing with a considerable quantity of water in form of vapour, but during every state of our atmosphere is always much loaded with it. Water becomes vapour in consequence of being united with a certain proportion of that substance which is called heat. If a sufficiently cold substance comes in contact with vapour, the superabundant heat, which was necessary to its existence in that form, passes into that cold substance, and the vapour is then immediately condensed or changed into water. Thus if in the hottest day in summer, when the vapour in our breath is totally invisible, we breathe on a looking-glass or plate of polished metal, which is colder than our breath, the surface is immediately dimmed; and if we continue to breathe on it, small drops of liquid appear, which gradually become larger and larger, and many of which at length uniting, run down the surface in a stream. The same thing takes place on the outside of a glass of water drawn in summer from a deep well, and of a bottle brought up into a warm room out of a cold cellar; and on the inside of our windows in frosty weather. On the other hand, we could not dim with our breath a plate of metal or glass of 100 degress of heat, which is greater than that of our breath, and no mist is observable on the inside of our windows during the heat of a summer's day; nor is there any condensation of moisture on the outside of a glass of cold water fresh drawn from the well, or of a bottle out of a cellar, when either is brought into the open frosty air.

These circumstances will explain many appearances, by which, for want of due examination, we are often greatly puzzled. We are frequently mortified by seeing in our houses, especially in the country, the walls become stained, or the paper separated and hanging down, and often perishing; and as this usually happens on the side or corner which is most exposed to the weather, we conclude that the damp comes through the wall, and tax our faculties to the utmost in order to prevent this penetration. The measures which we employ sometimes succeed. But it often happens that casing and plastering and painting the devoted angle fails; and then, as the last resource, we take off the paper and attach it to canvas at the distance of one or more inches from the wall, and thus, for the present at least, effect the desired purpose. Now in this case it is just as absurd to suppose that the wet comes through the

wall, as that it comes through the glass window in a frosty day, or the glass or bottle from the well or cellar. The fact is, that in an exposed house, and more especially on the most exposed corner of a room seldom warmed by fire, the inner surface of the wall, by the continuance of frost, is become of a very low temperature, like the air within the room itself. So long as this state of equal temperature between the wall and internal air continues, or if the wall is warmer than that air, it is obvious that the vapour which is mixed with the air cannot part with any heat to the wall, and, therefore, will not undergo condensation; just as no dampness appears on our windows during a hot day in summer. But if a thaw comes on, and the air becomes warmer than the wall, which, from its capacity of easily shifting place, it will readily do, then the vapour, which is mixed with it, parts with its superabundant heat to the colder wall, and appears on it in moisture or drops, or pours down it in streams; just as happens to the cold bottle brought into the warm dining-room.

This change is the greater, the more completely the materials of the wall fit it for carrying the heat out of the vapour, or, in philosophical language, the better they conduct heat. Hence a wall painted in oil condenses vapour, or runs with water, sooner than one, which, being unpainted, is more porous; for which reason, in cities, we first perceive dampness and drops or streamlets of water on the oil-painted party walls which bound our staircases, and which are, therefore, absurdly said to sweat, though these walls have no communication with the outward air, and, from their varnished covering, cannot admit of the passage of moisture or perspiration through their pores.

In this case the remedy is obvious, and by its success shews the nature of the evil. Prevent your walls from ever becoming colder than the warmest external air of winter, and you will never have this appearance of damp on their inner surfaces.

This may be done, first, by constructing the walls of such a degree of thickness, or with such a disposition or quality of materials, that they shall not, in the usual way, be greatly cooled throughout their whole substance by any temperature of the outward air. With this view, I think that in all single houses, which are not warmed by neighbouring fires, and more especially in situations exposed to high winds, and therefore to great evaporation from the external surface, and consequent abstraction of heat, the walls should always be double, having on the inside a thin layer of Brick, with an interval of one or two inches

from the outer and thicker layer of brick or stone, to which it must be united by proper binders. The porous structure of the bricks, added to the impermeableness of the intermediate stratum of air, would so ill conduct heat, that such walls would necessarily tend to keep a house dry and warm in the winter, as well as cool in the summer. This end would be still further promoted by filling the interval between the two layers with dry sand, fresh sifted coal-ashes, or powdered charcoal. In fact, when the common external means before described have succeeded in curing dampness, it has been either by affording a varnish, which has diminished evaporation by preventing absorption, or by increasing the space or changing the quality of the materials of the wall through which the heat was to pass, so as in either of these cases to retain it more forcibly: and when the dampness has been remedied by removing the paper to some distance from the wall by means of strained canvas, that effect has been produced by rendering the paper a worse conductor of heat; and therefore indisposing it to condense the vapour in the room so readily as when it was in contact with the colder wall.

USEFUL INTELLIGENCE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

Method of cleansing Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Goods, without injury to the Texture or Colour.

TAKE raw potatoes in their natural state, as when dug out of the earth: let them be well washed, and rubbed on a grater over a vessel of clean water to a fine pulp. Pass the liquid matter through a coarse sieve into another tub of clear water: let the mixture stand till the fine white particles of the potatoes are precipitated; then pour the mucilaginous liquor from the fecula, and preserve this liquor for use. The article to be cleansed should then be laid upon a linen cloth on a table, and being provided with a clean sponge, dip the sponge in the potatoe liquor, and apply it thus wet to the soiled article, which should in like manner be repeatedly rubbed with the potatoe liquor till the dirt is perfectly separated. The article should then be washed several times in clean water, to remove the loose dirt; and may afterwards be smoothed or dried.

Two middle-sized potatoes will suffice for a pint of water; and it has been stated that the white fecula, separated in making the mucilaginous liquor, may be applied as a substitute for tapioca, and make a nutri-

tious food with soup or milk, or may be employed in the manufacture of starch or hair-powder. The coarse pulp, that does not pass the sieve, is asserted to be of great use in cleansing worsted curtains, tapestry, carpets, and other coarse goods. The mucilaginous liquor of the potatoes will clean silk, cotton, or woollen goods of any kind, without damaging the texture of the article, or spoiling the colour. It is further applicable to the removal of dirt from oil-paintings, or soiled furniture; and dirty painted wainscots may be cleansed by wetting a sponge in the liquor, then dipping it in a little fine clean sand, and afterwards rubbing the wainscot therewith.

The above simple process was invented by Mrs. Morris (Union Street, Middlesex Hospital), on whom the Adelphi Society of Arts conferred a premium of fifteen guineas, after various satisfactory experiments had been made on fine and coarse goods of various fabrics.

ABSTRACT OF THE ASSESSED TAX ACT.

(*Concluded from page* 151.)

VIII. *Duties payable on all Inhabited Dwelling Houses, according to their Value thereof, and of the Offices and Lands to be charged therewith.*

For every inhabited house, which, with the household and other offices, yards, and gardens, therewith occupied and charged, are or shall be worth the rent herein-after mentioned by the year, there shall be charged the yearly sums following: viz.

5*l.* and under 20*l.* rent, by the year	0	1	6
20*l.* and under 40*l.* rent, by the year	0	2	3
40*l.* rent by the year, and upwards	0	2	10

1. These duties are to be annually charged on the occupier for the time being of every dwelling house, of the annual rent of five pounds or upwards, at the respective rates before mentioned, and to be levied in the same manner as, and in addition to, the duties on windows.

2. Every coachhouse, stable, brewhouse, washhouse, laundry, woodhouse, bakehouse, dairy, and all other offices, and all yards, courts, and curtilages, and gardens, and pleasure grounds, belonging to any dwelling house, shall, in charging the said duties, be valued together with such dwelling house; provided no more than one acre of such gardens and pleasure grounds shall in any case be so valued.

3. All shops and warehouses attached to the dwelling house, or having any communication therewith, shall in charging the said duties be valued together with the dwelling house and the household and other offices aforesaid thereunto belonging (except such warehouses and buildings upon or near adjoining to wharfs which are occupied by persons who carry on the business of wharfingers, and who have dwelling houses upon the said wharfs for the residence of themselves or servants employed upon the said wharfs.)

And also except such warehouses as are distinct and separate buildings, and not parts or parcels of such dwelling houses, or the shops attached thereto, but employed solely for the purpose of lodging goods, wares, and merchandize, or for carrying on some manufacture (notwithstanding the same may adjoin to or have communication with the dwelling house or shop.)

4. Every chamber or apartment in any inns of court, or of chancery, or in any college or hall in any of the universities of Great Britain, being severally in the occupation of any person, shall be charged as an entire house, and on the respective occupiers thereof.

.5 Every hall or office belonging to any person, or bodies politic or corporate, or to any company, that are or may be lawfully charged with the payment of any other taxes or parish rates, shall be subject to the duties hereby made payable as inhabited houses; and the owners shall be charged as the occupiers thereof.

.6 Where any house shall be let in different stories, tenements, lodgings, or landings, and shall be inhabited by two or more persons or families, the same shall nevertheless be subject to and shall in like manner be charged to the said duties as if such house or tenement was inhabited by one person or family only, and the landlord or owner shall be deemed the occupier of such dwelling house, and shall be charged to the said duties: provided, that where the landlord shall not reside within the limits of the collector, or the same shall remain unpaid by such landlord for twenty days after the same is due, the duties so charged may be levied on the occupiers respectively; and such payments shall be deducted and allowed out of the next payment on account of rent.

7. No dwelling house, or other such premises as aforesaid, shall be estimated or rated at any less annual value than the rent or value at which the same premises stand charged in the last poor rate.

8. In case the said poor rate shall have been made throughout by a

pound rate on the full annual value of all the dwelling houses in the same parish or place, then such assessment shall be made according to the said rate; and the assessors appointed or to be appointed for the said duties shall in making their assessments on different dwelling houses in the same parish or place, in all such cases as aforesaid, observe the same rule of proportion between the assessment of the duties granted by this act thereon, as shall have been observed in making such poor rate as to all the premises aforesaid rated in such poor rate.

9. In case the said poor rate shall have been made on any proportionate part of such value, then such assessors shall assess the same at the same sums respectively as they would have been assessed at by virtue of this act, if the same had been respectively estimated in such poor rate at the full value thereof respectively.

10. In case the poor rate in any parish or place shall not be made on the full annual value of the different dwelling houses charged, nor according to any proportionate part of such annual value, but nevertheless the said dwelling houses shall be rated in a due proportion to each other, the assessors shall inquire into, and ascertain the actual rent of the several houses and other the premises aforesaid, in different occupations within their limits, which shall have been let within three years preceding the time for making the assessment, or so many of them as they shall be able to ascertain the rent of, and shall make an assessment on the actual rent on such houses and premises therewith occupied which shall appear to them to have been so let at the just and full value thereof, and shall afterwards proceed to assess the several other houses with the premises aforesaid occupied therewith in sums respectively bearing the same proportion, as far as the same can be computed, to the amount of such first assessment as the sums charged on the said poor rate on such other premises respectively bear to the sum charged in the said poor rate on the said house and premises so first assessed: but this rule shall extend only to such houses and premises chargeable under this act as shall be rated in such poor rate distinctly and unmixed with other property not chargeable to the duties hereby granted.

11. In case any house with the premises therewith occupied, shall not be rated in such poor rate, or shall be rated therein together with other property not chargeable to the duties hereby granted, or there shall be no poor rate in the parish or place where such house is situate, and in every case where the rules before mentioned are not applicable, the said assessors shall make their assessment from the best information

they can obtain of the annual value thereof, which in all cases shall be the actual amount of the rent at which the said houses and premises aforesaid respectively are let, or if not let, the rent which they respectively are worth to be let by the year.

12. In case any such house and premises shall, on occasion of the assessors having pursued the proportions observed in the poor rate on which such assessment was made, have been assessed at a sum exceeding the just rate on the annual value thereof, the commissioners may abate and deduct from such assessment so much as in their judgment will reduce the same to a just rate on such annual value, but in no case to a less annual value than the same stands rated at in the poor rate.

13. In case any house and premises, shall, on occasion of the assessors having pursued the proportions observed in such poor rate, have been assessed at a sum less than the actual rent at which the same shall be let, or if not let, at less than the rent at which the same might be let, the commissioners may increase such assessment to such sum as a like rent would amount unto.

14. Where any dwelling house shall be divided into different tenements being distinct properties, every such tenement shall be subject to the same duties as if it was an entire house, which duty shall be paid by the occupiers thereof respectively.

From these Duties the following Persons and Cases are exempted, viz.

1. Any house belonging to his majesty, or any of the royal family, and every public office for which the duties heretofore payable have been paid by his majesty, or out of the public revenue.

2. Every dwelling house, being a farm house, occupied by a tenant, and bonâ fide used for the purposes of husbandry only.

3. Every farm house, occupied by the owner thereof, and bonâ fide used for the purposes of husbandry only, which, together with the household and other offices aforesaid, shall be valued under this act at ten pounds per annum, or any less sum.

4. Any hospital, charity school, or house provided for the reception or relief of poor persons.

5. Every house whereof the keeping is or shall be committed or left to the care of any person or servant, who doth not pay rates to the church and poor, and who resides therein for the purpose only of taking care thereof: provided, that an assessment shall be duly made in every such case, and the fact be truly returned in the manner directed by this

act in other cases of exemption from the said duties, and the exemption be allowed by the commissioners for executing this act.

IX. *Duties payable annually for every Male Servant employed in the several Capacities mentioned herein. (Schedule C. No. 1.)*

Number of Servants.	Amount of Duty for each Servant.
	£. s. d.
For 1 such Servant	2 4 0
2 Do.	2 16 0
3 Do.	3 7 0
4 Do.	3 18 0
5 Do.	4 9 0
6 Do.	4 14 0
7 Do.	4 16 0
8 Do.	5 3 0
9 Do.	5 12 0
10 Do.	6 3 0
11 Do. and upwards	7 1 0
For every such servant retained or employed by any male persons, never having been married, over and above the before-mentioned duties, the further sum of	1 14 0

Rules for charging the said last-mentioned Duties.

1. The said last-mentioned duties to be paid by the master or mistress respectively, and to be payable for every male servant retained or employed in any of the following capacities; that is to say, maitre d'hotel, house steward, master of the horse, groom of the chamber, valet de chambre, butler, under butler, clerk of the kitchen, confectioner, cook, house porter, footman, running footman, coachman, groom, postillion, stable boy or helper in the stables of the master or mistress, gardener, park-keeper, game keeper, huntsman, whipper-in, or by whatever name or names male servants really acting in any of the said capacities shall be called, or whether such male servants shall have been retained or employed in one or more of the said capacities, or in any other business jointly with one or more of the said capacities, and to every such servant let to hire with any carriage or horses for one year, or any longer period.

2. The said duties shall extend to all servants of the capacities before

mentioned employed in taverns, coffee-houses, inns, alehouses, or any other houses licensed to sell wine, ale, or other liquors by retail, and in eating or victualling houses, and in hotels or lodging houses, being eating and victualling houses, of whatever description, although not licensed, except hostlers and helpers in stables, and drivers employed to drive carriages let out to hire, in such manner that the stamp office duty payable by law on horses let to hire shall have been duly paid and satisfied, and except waiters.

3. The said last-mentioned duties on gardeners shall extend to every gardener who shall have contracted for the keeping of any garden or gardens, and to every person who shall have been hired to work in any garden wherein the constant labour of one person shall be necessary, or where one person shall have been constantly employed, to be paid by the person or persons for whose use, and in whose garden such gardener or persons shall have been employed, except as herein-after mentioned.

4. The said duties shall extend to all apprentices retained or employed in any of the capacities aforesaid, save and except such apprentices as shall have been imposed upon any master or mistress under and by virtue of the powers given to magistrates and parish officers by any act or acts of parliament, so as the number of such apprentices for whom this exemption shall be claimed by the same person shall not exceed two, such apprentices not wearing livery, nor being employed as livery servants.

5. Such duties on gamekeepers shall extend to every person retained or employed to kill or preserve game for the use of any other person or persons, whether lawfully appointed to kill or preserve game or not, to be paid by the person or persons retaining, employing, or appointing such persons respectively; except gamekeepers, being the servants of other qualified persons duly returned by and charged to the said duties as servants of such other persons.

6. Such duties extend to every person who shall be employed in the capacity of a coachman, postillion, groom, or helper in the stables, although such person shall have been retained for the purposes of husbandry, or any manufacture or trade, where the master or mistress of such person shall be chargeable with duty for any carriage (other than a taxed cart) or for two or more horses chargeable with the duty on horses kept for the purpose of riding or drawing carriages, as herein mentioned.

7. Such duties extend to every person who shall be employed as a groom, stable boy, or helper in the stables of the master or mistress, to

take care of any horse, mare, or gelding, the property of such master or mistress, kept for the purpose of racing or running for any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing, or in training for any of the said purposes.

(2) *Duties payable annually for Male Servants employed in the several Capacities herein mentioned.*

For every gardener or person employed to work in any garden, under any person chargeable to the duties mentioned in schedule (C. No. 1.) and for every gardener employed in any garden wherein the constant labour of one person shall not be necessary, the sum of 6*s.*

To be paid by each person in whose garden such person shall be employed.

Exemptions from the above Duties.

Any person employed by the day or week to work as a day labourer, at the usual rate of wages for day labourers in agriculture, in any garden belonging to a dwelling house, being a farm-house, and exempted as such from the duties mentioned in schedule (B.), or in any garden belonging to a dwelling house not chargeable to the duties mentioned in the said schedule, such garden not requiring the constant labour of one such labourer.

(3) *Duties payable annually for every Male Person or Servant retained or employed in the several Capacities herein mentioned.*

For every, the duties following; *videlicet*,

Where one such traveller or rider and no more shall be so employed, the sum of 2*l.* 8*s.*

And where more than one such traveller or rider shall be so employed, for each the sum of 3*l.* 10*s.*

For every male person employed by any person in trade, or exercising any profession whatever, as a clerk or book-keeper, or office-keeper, except apprentices, where no premium, or a premium less in value than the sum of 20*l.* has been paid or contracted for with such apprentice, the duties following; *videlicet*,

Where one such clerk, book-keeper, or office-keeper, and no more, shall be so employed, the sum of 1*l.* 4*s.*

And where more than one such clerk, book-keeper, or office-keeper shall be so employed, for each the sum of 2*l.* 8*s.*

For every shopman, for the purpose of exposing to sale or selling goods, wares, or merchandise in such shop or warehouse, whether by wholesale or retail; and every male person employed as a warehouseman, porter, or cellarman in such shop or warehouse, except apprentices as aforesaid, the sum of 1*l.* 4*s.*

The said duties to be paid by the employers of such persons, and to extend to every body politic or corporate, whether aggregate or sole, and to every society, fraternity, or partnership, although not corporate; and to every manufacture or concern (except husbandry) whereby the employer shall seek a profit.

For every waiter (except occasional waiters, over and above the ordinary number usually kept) in any taverns, coffee houses, inns, alehouses, or other licensed houses, or in eating or victualling houses, or in hotels or lodging houses, being eating or victualling houses, the sum of 2*l.* 5*s.*

For every male servant retained by any stable-keeper to take care of any horse, mare, or gelding, of any other person or persons kept for the purpose of racing or running for any plate, prize, sum of money, or other thing, or any horse, mare, or gelding, in training for any of the said purposes, whereby such stable-keeper shall gain a livelihood or profit, the sum of 1*l.* 4*s.*

For every male servant bonâ fide retained for the purposes of husbandry, manufacture, or trade, by which the master or mistress shall gain a livelihood or profit, and at any time employed in any domestic employment in any of the capacities in schedule (C.) No. 1. and not chargeable to the duties in the said schedule, the sum of 6*s.*

For every male servant bonâ fide retained for the purposes of husbandry, or any manufacture or trade by which the master or mistress shall gain a livelihood or profit, and at any time employed in the capacity of a groom, stable boy, or helper in the stables, where the master or mistress shall be chargeable for one horse, and no more, to the duty on horses kept for the purposes of riding, or drawing a taxed cart, or to the duty on such taxed cart, and not on any other carriage chargeable with duty by this act, the sum of 6*s.*

The said last-mentioned duties to be paid by the employer, or master or mistress of such persons or servants.

(4) *Duties payable on Servants let to Hire.*

For every coachman, groom, postillion, or helper, kept for the purpose of being let to hire for any period of time less than one year, and in such manner that the stamp office duty payable by law on horses let to hire shall not be payable on every such letting by any postmaster, innkeeper, or other person, duly licensed to let post horses by the commissioners for managing the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, or by any coachmaker or maker of such carriages, or other person, the annual sum of 2*l.* 4*s.*

The said duty to be paid by the persons letting the same to hire; pro-

vided, that if the person or persons hiring the same shall not make a return thereof according to the directions of this act, then and in every such case the progressive duty made payable by schedule (C.) No. 1. shall be chargeable in respect of every such servant on the person or persons hiring such servant, and making such default as aforesaid, according to the number of servants retained by him, her, or them, in the manner directed by the act.

Exemptions from the last-mentioned Duties on Servants, as set forth in Schedules (C.) No. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

1. The said duties not to be payable by any person who shall have retained or employed bonâ fide any male servant solely for the purposes of husbandry or manufacture, or of any trade or calling by which the master or mistress of such servant shall earn a livelihood or profit, and who hath not at any time or occasion, or in any manner, or for any purpose, been employed in any of the capacities enumerated in schedules (C.) No. 1 and 2, nor in any of the capacities enumerated in schedules (C.) No. 3 and 4, whereon any duty is specifically made payable.

2. The said duties not to be payable by any college or hall within either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or the several colleges of Westminster, Eton, or Winchester, for any butler, maneiple, cook, gardener, or porter; nor by any of the royal family, for any servant acting in any of the capacities aforesaid.

3. Nor by any of the royal hospitals of Christ, St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, Bethlem, St. Thomas, in the city of London and borough of Southwark, or Guy's, or the Foundling Hospital.

4. Nor by any officer serving in any regiment of horse or dragoons under the rank, or not receiving the pay of a field officer:

Nor by any officer serving in any regiment of artillery, infantry, royal marines, royal garrison battalions, or corps of engineers, for any servant being actually a soldier in the regiment, troop, or company, to which such officer shall belong:

Nor by any officer in his majesty's navy, under the rank of a master and commander, in actual employ, for any servant borne upon the books of the ship to which such officer shall belong:

Nor by any officer on half pay from his majesty's navy, army, or marines, who shall have been disabled by loss of a limb or wound received in his majesty's service:

Every such officer retaining or employing one male servant only.

5. The said duties not to be payable for any persons retained or employed in the above capacities, in the room of others who may be

called out under any act which has been passed or which shall be passed for training and exercising a military force within these kingdoms, during the time of such training and exercising.

X. *Duties payable for every Dwelling House, according to the Number of Windows or Lights in each Dwelling House and the Offices to be charged therewith.*

Number of Windows According to which the Dwelling House and Offices undermentioned shall be charged.	Duties to be charged for Windows in every Dwelling House and Offices in England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed. £. s. d.	Number of Windows According to which the Dwelling House & Offices undermentioned shall be charged.	Duties to be charged for Windows in every Dwelling House and Offices in England, Wales, and Berwick upon Tweed. £. s. d.
Not more than 6 Windows or lights (except in such Houses which shall be worth the Rent of 5l. by the Year, and shall be charged to the Duty mentioned in Schedule (B.), according to the Rent thereof).	0 6 6	31 - - Do.	20 9 6
Not more than 6 Windows or lights, if of the Value before mentioned, and charged to the said duty accordingly -	0 8 0	32 - - Do.	21 6 6
7 Windows or lights	1 0 0	33 - - Do.	22 3 0
8 - - Do.	1 13 0	34 - - Do.	23 0 0
9 - - Do.	2 2 0	35 - - Do.	23 16 6
10 - - Do.	2 16 0	36 - - Do.	24 13 6
11 - - Do.	3 12 6	37 - - Do.	25 10 6
12 - - Do.	4 9 6	38 - - Do.	26 7 0
13 - - Do.	5 6 6	39 - - Do.	27 4 0
14 - - Do.	6 3 6	40 to 44 Do.	28 17 6
15 - - Do.	7 0 0	45 - 49 Do.	31 13 6
16 - - Do.	7 17 0	50 - 54 Do.	34 10 0
17 - - Do.	8 14 0	55 - 59 Do.	37 6 0
18 - - Do.	9 10 6	60 - 64 Do.	39 15 6
19 - - Do.	10 7 6	65 - 69 Do.	42 0 6
20 - - Do.	11 4 6	70 - 74 Do.	44 5 0
21 - - Do.	12 1 0	75 - 79 Do.	46 10 0
22 - - Do.	12 18 0	80 - 84 Do.	48 15 0
23 - - Do.	13 15 0	85 - 89 Do.	51 0 0
24 - - Do.	14 11 6	90 - 94 Do.	53 4 6
25 - - Do.	15 8 6	95 - 99 Do.	55 9 6
26 - - Do.	16 5 6	100 - 109 Do.	58 17 0
27 - - Do.	17 2 0	110 - 119 Do.	63 6 6
28 - - Do.	17 19 0	120 - 129 Do.	67 16 6
29 - - Do.	18 16 0	130 - 139 Do.	72 6 0
30 - - Do.	19 12 6	140 - 149 Do.	76 16 0
		150 - 159 Do.	81 5 6
		160 - 169 Do.	85 15 6
		170 - 179 Do.	90 5 0
		180 and upwards Do.	93 2 6
		And for every such dwelling house which shall contain more than 180 windows or lights, for every window or light exceeding the number of 180 - -	0 3 0

Rules for charging Windows or Lights.

1. The said duties to be charged annually in respect of the windows or lights in every dwelling house, with the household and other offices herein enumerated.

2. All skylights, and all windows or lights howevever constructed, in staircases, garrets, cellars, passages, and all other parts of dwelling houses, to what use or purpose soever applied, and whether such windows or lights shall be in the exterior or interior parts of such dwelling houses to be charged to the said duties.

3. Every window or light in any kitchen, cellar, scullery, buttery, pantry, larder, washhouse, laundry, bakehouse, brewhouse and lodging room, belonging to or occupied with any dwelling house, whether the same shall be within or contiguous to or disjoined from the body of such dwelling house, shall be charged to the said duties.

4. The said duties to be charged yearly upon the occupiers of such houses, &c. and to be in force for one whole year, from the 5th day of April in the year in which the same shall be charged, to be levied on such occupier or occupiers, or on his, her, or their respective executors or administrators, except as herein-after provided.

5. Where any change in the occupation of any house, cottage, or tenement, shall take place after the assessment shall be made, then such duties hereby directed to be charged on the occupiers of houses, cottages, or tenements, for one year, shall be levied upon and paid by the occupier or occupiers, landlord or landlords, owner or owners for the time being, or on both or all of them, according to their times of possession thereof, without any new assessment, notwithstanding such change in the occupation of such house, cottage, or tenement, for the year, that such house shall have been assessed: provided, that where a tenant of any house, cottage, or tenement, shall quit the same, on the determination of the lease or demise thereof, after an assessment shall be made, and shall have given notice thereof to the assessor for the place, the duty thereon shall be discharged by the commissioners for executing this act for the remainder of that year, in case it shall appear to the said commissioners at the end of such year, that such house, cottage, or tenement, shall have continued wholly unoccupied for and during the remainder of such year.

6. Where any dwelling house is or shall be let in different apartments, tenements, lodgings, or landings, and shall be inhabited by two

or more persons or families, the same shall be charged as if such house was inhabited by one person or family only; and the landlord or owner shall be deemed and taken to be the occupier of such house, and shall be charged with the said duties: provided, that where the landlord shall not reside within the limits of the collector, or the same shall remain unpaid by such landlord for the space of twenty days after the same is due, the duties so charged may be levied on the occupier or occupiers respectively, and such payment shall be deducted and allowed out of the next payment on account of rent.

7. Every house, committed or left to the care or charge of any person or servant, shall be subject to the like duties as if it were inhabited by the owner or by a tenant; and, if such person or servant shall not pay rates to the church and poor, the said duties shall be paid by the respective owners or tenants of the said house.

8. Every distinct chamber or apartment in any of the inns of court, or of chancery, or in any college or hall, in either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or any public hospital, being severally in the tenure or occupation of any person or persons, shall be subject to the same duties as if the same was an entire house, which duties shall be paid by the occupier thereof respectively; provided, that every such chamber or apartment, which shall not contain more than seven windows or lights, shall be charged at the rate of three shilling and sixpence for every such window or light.

9. All dwelling rooms in any hall or office whatever, belonging to any persons, or to any bodies politic or corporate, or to any company, that are or may be lawfully charged with the payment of any other taxes or parish rates, shall be subject to the duties hereby made payable, and shall be respectively charged as dwelling houses; and the person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, or company, to whom the same shall belong, shall be charged as the occupier or occupiers thereof.

10. When a partition or division between two or more windows or lights, fixed in one frame, is or shall be of the breadth or space of twelve inches, the window or light on each side of such partition or division shall be charged as a distinct window or light.

11. Every window extending so far as to give light into more rooms, landings, or stories than one, shall be reckoned and charged as so many separate windows as there are rooms, landings, or stories enlightened thereby.

12. Every window or light, including the frame, partitions, and divisions thereof, which by due admeasurement of the whole space on the aperture of the wall of the house or building, on the outside of such window or light, shall exceed in height twelve feet, or in breadth four feet nine inches, not being less than three feet six inches in height, shall be reckoned and charged as two windows or lights, except such windows or lights as shall have been made of greater dimensions at any time prior to the 5th of April, 1785; except also the windows or lights in such parts of dwelling houses as are used for shops, workshops, and warehouses, and except the windows or lights in the public room of any house licensed to sell wine, ale, or other liquors by retail, which shall be used for the entertainment of guests; and the windows or lights in farm-houses especially exempted from the duties on houses.

13. Where any dwelling house shall be divided into different tenements, being distinct properties, every such tenement shall be subject to the same duties as if the same were an entire house, which duties shall be paid by the occupiers thereof respectively; provided, that every such tenement, which shall not contain more than seven windows or lights, shall be charged at the rate of three shillings and sixpence for every such window or light.

Exemptions from the said Duties.

Case I. Any house belonging to his majesty, or any of the royal family, and every public office, for which the duties heretofore payable have been paid by his majesty, or out of the public revenue.

Case II. Any hospital, charity school, or house provided for the reception and relief of poor persons, except such apartments therein as are or may be occupied by the officers or servants thereof, which shall severally be assessed, and be subject to the said duties as entire dwelling houses.

Case III. The windows in any room of a dwelling house, duly licensed as a chapel for the purposes of divine worship, and used for no other purpose whatsoever: but that every such hospital, charity school, house for the reception and relief of poor persons, or licensed room, shall be brought into charge by the assessor or assessors, or in their default, by the surveyor or inspector, and shall be stated on the certificate of assessments as such; and on due proof of the fact before the commissioners by the assessors, it shall be lawful for the commissioners for executing the said act to discharge such hospital, charity school, house for the reception and relief of poor persons, and room

licensed as a chapel, from the said duties, or such part thereof as is hereby intended to be exempted, in like manner as they are authorized to discharge the assessment on poor persons by this act but not otherwise.

Case IV. The windows or lights, in any dairy or cheese room belonging to and occupied with any dwelling house, chargeable with the said duties, although the same shall be part thereof, which shall be used by such occupier or occupiers for the purpose of keeping butter or cheese, being their own produce, for sale or private use; provided that the windows or lights in such dairies or cheese rooms, shall be made with splines or wooden laths, or iron bars, or wires, and wholly without glass, and that the occupiers of the dwelling houses to which such dairies and cheese rooms belong shall paint or cause to be painted on the outer door thereof or on the outside of the windows therof, or one of them, in large roman letters, the words, "Dairy or Cheese Room," as the case may require, and shall keep, and from time to time restore such words so painted distinctly legible, during all such time as such exemptions shall be claimed; and provided, that such dairies or cheese rooms shall not be at any time or times used to dwell or to sleep in by any person or persons, but shall be wholly kept and used for the several purposes herein-before mentioned: And provided also, that an assessement of all such windows or lights shall be duly made, and the fact be truly returned in the manner directed by this act, in other cases of exemption from the said duties, so that the number of windows so to be exempted may be ascertained, and the exemption be allowed by the commissioners for executing this act.

This act further contains sundry regulations respecting the mode of collecting the taxes, and executing the provisions thereby made, of which the following is an outline.

The said consolidated and new duties shall be assessed, raised, levied, paid and accounted for, under the provisions and regulations of the several acts herein-after mentioned respectively, and this act, shall be construed in such manner and to the like effect, in all respects, as if the duties hereby granted, were expressly granted, under and subject to the several provisions, allowances, and penalties in the said several acts contained; and from the respective periods herein-before prescribed for the commencement of the said duties, the schedules to this act annexed shall be used in ascertaining and charging the several rates of duty in lieu of the several schedules for the like purposes contained in any of the said acts before mentioned, which last-mentioned schedules,

and the rules and exemptions therein contained, shall from thenceforth respectively cease and determine; and all the powers, authorities, methods, rules, directions, penalties, forfeitures, clauses, matters, and things contained in such acts respectively, so far as the same are respectively applicable to the duties granted by this act, except where other provisions are made in this act, shall severally and respectively, in the execution of this act, be duly observed, practised, and put in execution throughout the respective parts of Great Britain aforesaid, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the same powers, authorities, methods, rules, directions, penalties, forfeitures, clauses, matters and things, (except as aforesaid) were particularly and respectively repeated and re-enacted in the body of this act, and shall severally be applied, construed, deemed, and taken to belong to this act, in like manner as if the same had been enacted therein, and expressly applied to the duties hereby granted, §. 5.

Every receiver general shall have an allowance of three halfpence in the pound for all monies received and paid into the receipt of exchequer, or duly accounted for according to the course of His Majesty's exchequer; and that every collector shall have threepence in the pound for what money he shall pay to the receiver general or his deputy or deputies, within the time limited by the several acts herein mentioned, for all the duties granted by this act, save and except the duties on game, for which other compensation is hereby directed to be made to such collector, and also for what money such collector shall pay out of such duties to any persons in pursuance of any other acts of parliament, and shall duly account to such receiver general or his deputy for such payments; and for the careful writing and transcribing all and every the assessments, duplicates, warrants, and estreats, in due time, and for the due, speedy, and effectually executing all matters and things directed to be done or performed by or under the commissioners acting in the execution of the several acts relating to the duties contained in this act then in force, the clerk of the said respective commissioners who shall perform the same within the repective times limited by the said acts, shall, by warrant under the hands of two or more of the commissioners of each district respectively, have and receive from the respective receivers general, their deputy or deputies, the respective sums herein-after limited for every pound of all such monies of the said duties as he or they shall have received by virtue of the assessments of the said commissioners respectively, who is and are hereby appointed and allowed to pay the same accordingly; provided the said

several acts be carried into execution in due time, and in an effectual manner, for the division in which he shall be appointed the clerk, and all warrants, assessments, estreats, and certificates, be made out and delivered according to the directions of the said acts, and the duplicates be delivered to the said receiver general, and into the office of the commissioners for the affairs of taxes, within the times limited by the said acts, but not otherwise; that is to say, if the total amount of such allowance for one year, calculated at the rate of one penny farthing in the pound, on the monies assessed in that year, and paid to the receiver general or his deputy as aforesaid, shall amount to one hundred pounds or upwards, then such clerk shall not be entitled to receive any further or greater allowance than at the rate of one penny farthing in the pound, of the said monies so paid: provided also, that if the total amount of the monies of the said duties received by such receiver general or his deputy for one year, in any district of commissioners, shall exceed ninety-six thousand pounds, then the clerk of such district shall have an allowance at the rate of one penny farthing in respect of every pound of the said ninty-six thousand pounds, part thereof, and a further allowance at the rate of one half of one penny farthing for every pound of the said monies exceeding ninty-six thousand pounds; and if the total amount of such allowance, calculated at the rate of one penny farthing in the pound on the said monies, shall not amount to one hundred pounds, then such clerk shall be entitled to receive an allowance, at the rate of three halfpence in the pound, of the monies so paid, so as that the allowance, calculated as last aforesaid, shall in no case be granted to any greater amount than 100*l.* per annum. §. 7.

All monies arising from the duties to be paid into the exchequer, and carried to the consolidated fund: and accounts of such duties are to be kept, and laid before parliament, &c. agreeably to an act passed in the forty-second year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, an act for directing certain public accounts to be laid annually before parliament, and for discontinuing certain other forms of account now in use; and the monies arising from the said additional duties shall be deemed a permanent increase to the public revenue of Great Britain, for the purpose of defraying any increased charge occasioned by any loan made, or stock created, by authority of any act of Parliament passed or to be passed in the present session of Parliament. §. 8, 9.

By sect. 10. it is provided that the act may be altered or repealed this session.

The importance of this article the Editor trusts will be an apology for

its length; notwithstanding every compression it has exceeded the limits appropriated to Legal Intelligence; which department in the next number will be enriched with some recent and important decisions.

NEW STAMP DUTIES.

(Concluded from p. 225.)

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

Attested or authenticated copies made for the private use only of any person having the custody of the original intruments, or of his or her council, attorney, or solicitor.			
Copy, (attested) made to be given in evidence as a true copy of any original will, testament, or codicil; or of the probate copy of any will or codicil; or of any letters of administration; or of any confirmation of a testament testamentary or dative; or of any part thereof respectively	0	1	0
For every 720 words above the first 720, a further progressive duty of	0	1	0
All copies at any time offered in evidence, shall be deemed to have been made for that purpose	0	1	0
Office copy or extract of any will or codicil, deposited in any ecclesiastical court in England	0	1	0
And for every entire quantity of 90 words, contained in any such copy or extract, above the first 90 words, a further progressive duty of	0	1	0
Copy or extract of any memorial, or of the register of any memorial, registered pursuant to any act for the public registering of deeds and conveyances, in England	0	5	0
And for every piece of vellum, &c. upon which any such copy or extract shall be written, after the first, a progressive duty of	0	5	0
Copy or extract of any deed, or instrument not falling under the description of law procedings, which shall be made or taken from the rolls or records of any of His Majesty's Courts at Westminster	0	2	0
And for every piece of vellum, &c. upon which any such copy or extract shall be written, after the first, a further progressive duty of	0	2	0
Attested copy or extract, of any deed, instrument, or writing, given out from any public register, or from the books of			

records of any court, in Scotland, not exceeding 1296 words 0 2 0

For every entire quantity of 1296 words above the first 1296, a further progressive duty of 0 2 0

And for any less quantity of words, above the first 1296, or over and above any second, third, or other full quantity of 1296 words, a further duty of 0 2 0

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

Extracts of the decrees of courts, except such formal decrees of registration as are usually annexed to the extracts of writings.

Copies or extracts of protests, upon bills or prommissory notes, for any sum under 40s. sterling.

Extracts of commissions of persons as delegates or representatives to the general assembly, or to any Presbytery or Church Court, in Scotland; and of commissions of delegates to the convention of royal Burghs; and of commissions of delegates from any royal Burgh for the election of members of Parliament.

Copyhold estates, and customary estates passing by surrender and admittance, or by admittance only, and not by deed;—Instruments relating thereto, not otherwise charged under the head of mortgage, or of conveyance upon the sale of lands.—viz.

Any surrender or admittance, or copy of court roll, made out of court, or the memorandum thereof;—where the clear yearly value of the estate shall be above 20s. annual value (each) 0 15 0

Under 20s. 0 5 0

See also Conveyance upon the sale of Lands, &c. and Mortgage.

Where both a surrender and admittance, or more than one surrender or admittance, or the memorandum thereof, or copies thereof, shall by contained in the same piece of vellum, &c. the said duties shall be paid, in respect of each surrender and admittance. And where any surrender or admittance, or memorandum, &c. shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 0 15 0

Copy of court roll of the several surrenders, admittances, and other acts, which shall take place in court, for perfecting a Common Recovery of any entailed copyhold or customary estate; from the surrender to make a tenant to the præcipe,

down to the admittance of the former tenant in tail, in fee, or to the admittance for life of the former tenant for life, with remainder to the tenant in tail, in fee, upon the surrender of the demandant, both inclusive; or from the surrender to make a tenant to the præcipe, inclusive, to the admittance of the tenant in tail, or tenant for life, otherwise than as aforesaid, or to the admittance of any other person, upon the surrender of the demandant, exclusive;—where the clear yearly value of the estate shall exceed 20*s.* Five times 0 15 0

Under 20*s.* ..... Five times 0 5 0

And if the copy of court roll of any other admittance or surrender, admittances or surrenders, shall be contained in the same piece of vellum, &c. with the copy of court roll of the several surrenders, &c. for the purpose aforesaid; the same shall be charged with the same duty or duties, as if they had been written upon a separate piece of vellum, &c. over and above the said duties hereby imposed on the copy of court roll of the recovery: And also the copy of court roll of any such grant.

Any voluntary grant by the lord, lady, or steward, of a manor, made out of court, or memorandum thereof, with or without admittance thereon:—worth more than 20*s.* (each) Twice 0 15 9

Worth less than 20*s.* (each) Twice 0 5 0

See also Conveyance upon the sale of Lands, &c. and Mortgage.

Where any voluntary grant, or the memorandum, or copy of court roll thereof, shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 0 15 0

Any licence to demise, or the memorandum thereof, if granted out of court; and the copy of court roll of any licence to demise, if granted in court; where the clear yearly value of the estate shall exeed 20*s.* 0 15 0

Under 20*s.* 0 5 0

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

Original surrender out of court to the use of a will, or to a trustee for further uses or purposes of a will.

The court rolls or books of any manor, wherein the proceedings relating thereto shall be entered or minuted.

See also the general Exemptions at the end of this part of the Schedule.

Declaration of any use or trust, concerning property, real or personal, where made by any writing, not being a deed or will, not exceeding 2100 words 1 10 0

For every entire quantity of 1080 words contained therein, over and above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

If made by deed.—See DEED.

Deed, whereby any real burden shall be declared or created on lands or heritable subjects in Scotland.—See MORTGAGE, DISPOSITION.

Deed containing an obligation to infeft any person, in heritable subjects in Scotland, under a clause of reversion, as a security for money, but without any personl bond or obligation therein for payment of the money intended to be secured.—See MORTGAGE.

Deed of any kind whatever, not otherwise charged, nor exempted, under 1080 words 1 10 0

For every entire quantity of 1080 words, above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

Defeazance.—See MORTGAGE.

Deputation or appointment of a gamekeeper 1 10 0

Disposition of lands or heritable subjects, in Scotland, to singular sucessors or purchasers.—See CONVEYANCE.

Disposition of lands or other heritable subjects in Scotland, to a purchaser, containing a clause, declaring all or any part of the purchase money, a real burden upon or affecting the lands or heritable subjects thereby disponed, or any part thereof.

Such disposition shall be charged, not only with the *ad valorem* and progressive duties herein before charged on a conveyance upon the sale of lands or heritable subjects in Scotland, but also with the *ad valorem* duty herein-after charged on any deed creating a real burden on lands in Scotland.—See CONVEYANCE, MORTGAGE.

Disposition in security, in Scotland.—See MORTGAGE.

Disposition of any wadset, heritable bond, &c.—See MORTGAGE.

Disposition of any lands or other property, in Scotland, or of any right or interest therein, not otherwise charged, if not exceeding 1080 words 1 10 0

Other matter, put or indorsed thereon, for every entire quantity of 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

Docquet, made on passing under the great seal of the United Kingdom, any grant, letters patent, exemplification, constat, or other instrument, requiring a docquet 0 2 0

Exchange of lands, or other hereditaments, whether any sum of money shall be paid for equality of exchange or not, not exceeding 1080 words 1 10 0

For every entire quantity of 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

Exemplification or constat, under the great seal from the King, of any letters patent or grant, of any honour, dignity promotion, franchise, liberty, or privilege, or of any lands, office, or other thing whatsoever; for every skin, sheet, or piece of vellum, &c. upon which the same shall be written 5 0 0

Extracts from registers and records.—See COPY.

Factory, in the nature of a power of attorney in Scotland.—See LETTER OF ATTORNEY.

Feoffment of lands or other hereditaments, in England, not otherwise charged 1 10 0

Where the same shall contain any letter or letters of attorney to deliver or receive seisin, not exceeding 1080 words, a further duty of 1 10 0

For every entire 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

See also Conveyance, Mortgage.

Gift of the vacant stipend of any parish in Scotland, whereof the presentation to the Church shall belong the Crown 1 10 0

Grant or letters patent, under the great seal, or the seal of the Duchy or County Palatine of Lancaster, or under the seal kept and used in Scotland in place of the great seal formerly used there.

Of the honour or dignity of a Duke 200 0 0

——— of a Marquis 200 0 0

——— of an Earl 200 0 0

Of the honour or dignity of a Vicount 150 0 0
——————— of a Baron 100 0 0
——————— of a Baronet 50 0 0

Of a Congé d'elire, to any dean and chapter, for the election of an Archbishop or Bishop 20 0 0

Of the royal assent to or signification of the election made by any Dean and Chapter, or of the nomination and presentation by His Majesty, his heirs or successors, in default of such election, of any person to be an Archbishop or Bishop 20 0 0

Of or for the restitution of the temporalties to any Archbishop or Bishop 20 0 0

Of any other honour, dignity, or promotion whatsoever, or of any franchise, liberty, or privilege, to any person or persons, body or bodies politic or corporate 20 0 0

And where two or more honours or dignities shall be granted by the same letters patent to the same person, such letters patent shall be charged with the proper duty in respect of the highest in point of rank only.

And where any honour or dignity, shall be granted to any person in remainder, the letters patent shall be charged with such further duty, in respect of every remainder, as would have been payable for an original grant of the same honour or dignity.

And where any such grant or letters patent shall be contained in more than one skin of vellum, &c. for every skin after the first, a further progressive duty of 20 0 0

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

Commissions of rebellion in process:—Letters patent or briefs for collecting charitable benevolences:—Letters patent for confirming any dispensation herein-before charged with a duty.

Grant, or warrant of precedence to take rank, under the King's sign manual 20 0 0

Grant or licence to take and use a name and arms, or either of them 10 0 0

Grant, lease, or tack, under the great seal of the United Kingdom, or the seal of the exchequer in England, or of the Duchy or County Palatine of Lancaster, or the seal kept and used in Scotland, in place of the great seal former-

ly used there; or under the privy seal in England, or the quarter seal or privy seal in Scotland, unless directed to the great seal; or under the King's sign manual, unless directed to any of the seals aforesaid.

Of any lands, &c. whatever the tenure thereof may be, which have or shall come to His Majesty, by escheat or forfeiture, or by reason of the same being purchased by or for any alien; or which the King is or shall be otherwise entitled to, in right of the Crown, and be authorized to dispose of absolutely, as he shall think fit; whether such grant, lease, or tack, shall be in fee or fee tail, or for term of life or years.

Or of any lands, tenements, &c. belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, or the Crown in Scotland, whereof the King, is or shall be authorized to make only certain limited grants, leases, or tacks; whether such grant, lease, or tack, shall be for term of life or years.

Or of any goods, chattels, or personal or moveable estate, or other profit, whereof the grant is not otherwise charged in this schedule.

Where such grant, lease, or tack shall be intended to operate in any degree, as a gift, except in the cases next hereinafter mentioned, then for every skin, &c. written, not exceeding 1080 words, a duty of 20 0 0

And where any such grant, lease, or tack, operating as a gift, shall be of lands or other hereditaments, vested in his Majesty, by escheat, for want of heirs of any person, who was a bare trustee thereof, or seized into the hands of the Crown upon any outlawry, in a civil action, at the suit of any of his Majesty's subjects, not exceeding 1080 words 1 10 0

For every entire quantity of 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

And where any such grant, &c. shall be made for a full and adequate consideration for the same, either in money paid at once, or in rent, or in lands or hereditaments given in exchange, or otherwise: The same duty as on a grant, lease, or tack of the like description, made by any of his Majesty's subjects.

Grant, or conveyance, under the seal of the duchy of Lancaster, made in pursuance of the act passed in the 19th G. 3. c. 45. for enabling the chancellor or council of the

Duchy, to sell certain rents, and to enfranchise copyhold and customary tenements within their survey—The same duty as for any other conveyance upon the sale of any property, for a consideration of the like amount.—SEE CONVEYANCE.

Exemptions from the preceeding and all other Stamp Duties, except the Duty on the Receipt for the Consideration Money.

All grants and conveyances under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, made in pursuance of the said act of the 19th G. 3. c. 45, where the consideration money paid for the same shall not exceed 10*l.*

Grant, lease, or other conveyance, from his Majesty, any lands, &c. or of any personal estate, being respectively the private property of his Majesty, and subject to absolute disposal, by virtue of the 40th G. 3. concerning the disposition of certain real and personal property of his Majesty, his heirs or successors—The same duty as on a grant, lease, or conveyance of the like description, from any of his Majesty's subjects.

Grant under the great seal of the United Kingdom, or the seal kept in Scotland in place of the great seal formerly used there; or under the privy seal in England, or the quarter seal or privy seal in Scotland, unless directed to the great seal; or under the King's sign manual, unless directed to any of the seals aforesaid; out of the civil list, either of England or Scotland, or out of any other fund, not being part of the supplies of the year, or appropriated by Parliament: of any definite and certain sum or sums of money, not amounting to 10*l.* 1 10 0

Above £100 and under £250 . . . . . 4 0 0

——— 250 . . . . 500 . . . . . 10 0 0

——— 500 . . . . 750 . . . . . 20 0 0

——— 750 . . . . 1,000 . . . . . 30 0 0

———1,000 or upwards; for every 100*l.* thereof . . 5 0 0

Or of any annuity or pension, not amounting to 100*l.* per annum 1 10 0

Above £100 and under £200 per annum 4 0 0

——— 200 . . . . 400 . . . . . 10 0 0

——— 400 . . . . 600 . . . . . 20 0 0

——— 600 . . . . 800 . . . . . 30 0 0

——— 800 to 1,000 per annum. 40 0 0

Amounting to 1,000*l.* per annum, or upwards . . . 50 0 0

But where any such grant shall be made in confirmation or by way of renewal only, of any former grant of the like amount and description, then only a duty of 1 10

And where several distinct annuities or pensions shall be granted to different persons by the same instrument, the proper duty shall be charged in respect of each annuity or pension; but where the grant shall be of any annuity or pension, to or for the benefit of two or more persons jointly, the duty shall be charged in respect of the whole.

Grant, or appointment by his Majesty, or by any other person, body politic or corporate, of or to any office or employment, by letters patent, deed, or other writing; where the salary, fees, and emoluments appertaining thereto, shall not amount to 50*l.* per annum 1 10 0

Above	£50	and	under	£100	.	.	.	.	3	0 0
———	100	.	.	200	.	.	.	.	5	0 0
———	200	.	.	300	.	.	.	.	10	0 0
———	300	.	.	500	.	.	.	.	20	0 0
———	500	.	.	750	.	.	.	.	30	0 0
———	750	.	.	1,000	.	.	.	.	40	0 0
———	1,000	.	.	1,500	.	.	.	.	50	0 0
———	1,500	.	.	2,000	.	.	.	.	75	0 0
———	2,000	.	.	3,000	.	.	.	.	100	0 0
———	3,000 and upwards				.	.	.	.	150	0 0

The said fees and emoluments to be estimated according to the average amount for three years preceding, where practicable; and in other cases, according to the best information that can be obtained.

And where any such grant shall be made to two or more persons jointly, with separate and distinct salaries, fees, or emoluments, the same shall be charged with a separate and distinct duty, in respect of each person, according to the amount of the salary, fees and emoluments appertaining to such person. But no duty shall be charged, in respect of any person, to whom any office or employment shall be granted anew, revocation of any former grant, &c. and who shall have paid a stamp duty on any former grant, unless the salary, &c. appertaining to such person, shall be in any manner augmented; and in that case, a duty shall be charged, in respect of such person, only in proportion to the amount of the augmentation.

Grant by copy of court roll.—See COPYHOLD.

Grant upon the sale of any property, not belonging to the Crown.—See CONVEYANCE.

Inventory.—See SCHEDULE.

Land tax. Instruments relating to the redemption and sale thereof.—See the general Exemptions at the end of this Division.

Leases, or tacks of lands, &c. belonging to his Majesty, in right of the Crown, or otherwise.—See GRANT.

Leases, or tacks of lands, &c. not belonging to his Majesty, viz.

Lease (or bargain and sale) for a year.—See BARGAIN and SALE.

Lease or tack of any lands, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, for less than 21 years, at a yearly rent of 10*l.* or less, and without any fine or grassum paid for the same	1	0	0
Lease or tack of any lands, &c. for life or lives, or for a term of years determinable with a life or lives, or for a term absolute, not exceeding 40 years, in consideration of a fine or grassum paid for the same, not exceeding 20*l.*; if the rent reserved or stipulated shall not exceed 40*s.*	1	0	0
Above 40*s.*	1	10	0
Lease, or tack of any kind, not otherwise charged	1	10	0
Counterpart or duplicate of any lease or tack, charged with a duty of 1*l.* the like duty of	1	0	0
And for the counterpart or duplicate of any other lease or tack whatsoever	1	10	0
If such lease or tack, counterpart, or duplicate contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of	1	0	0

Exemptions from the preceding and all other Stamp Duties.

Leases or tacks of waste or uncultivated lands, to any poor or labouring persons, not exceeding three lives, or 99 years, where the fine shall not exceed 5*s.* nor the reserved rent one guinea per annum; and the counterparts or duplicates of all such leases.

Letter, or power of attorney, made by any petty officer, seaman, marine, or soldier serving as a marine, for receiving prize money	0	1	

Letter or power of attorney, of any other kind, not exceeding 1080 words 1 0 0

For every 1080 above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

Letter of licence from creditors to a debtor, not exceeding 1080 words 1 10 0

For every 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

Letters of marque and reprisal 5 0 0

Letters patent.—SEE GRANT.

Letter of reversion, in Scotland.—SEE MORTGAGE.

Licence for marriage, in England, if special 5 0 0

——————————— if not special 0 10 0

Licence (annual) to use and exercise the calling or occupation of an appraiser, (except licensed auctioneers) 0 6 0

Licence annual to be taken out, bankers or others, issuing any promissory notes for money, payable to bearer on demand, and allowed to be reissued 20 0 0

Memorial, to be registered pursuant to act of Parliament, for the public registering of deeds and conveyances, in England 0 10 0

And for every piece of vellum, &c. on which the same, such memorial shall be written, after the first, a further progressive duty of 0 10 0

Memorial, to be registered in like manner, of any deeds or instruments, whereby granting or securing any annuity in England 1 0 0

And for every piece of vellum, &c. on which the same shall be written, after the first, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

Mortgage, conditional surrender by way of mortgage, further charge, wadset, and heritable bond; disposition, assignation, or tack, in security; and eik to a reversion; affecting any lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or moveable whatsoever.

Also any deed, containing an obligation to infeft any person in an annual rent, or in lands or other heritable subjects, in Scotland, under a clause of reversion, but without any personal bond or obligation for payment of the money or stock intended to be secured:—Also any conveyance of any lands, &c. whatsoever, in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as a security and shall be redeemable before the sale or other disposal thereof, either by express stipulation or otherwise; (except where such conveyance

shall be made, for the benefit of creditors generally, or for the benefit of creditors specified, who shall accept the provision made for payment of their debts, in full satisfaction thereof, or who shall exceed five in number):

Also any defeazance, letter of reversion, or back bond, for defeating or making redeemable any conveyance, &c. of any property whatsoever, which shall be apparently absolute, but intended only as a security:

Also any agreement, contract, or bond, accompanied with a deposit of title deeds, for making a mortgage, wadset, or other security or conveyance of any property comprised in such title deeds, or for pledging or charging the same as a security:

And also any deed, whereby a real burden shall be declared or created on lands or heritable subjects in Scotland.

Where the same respectively shall be made, as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money, advanced or lent at the time, or previously due and owing, or forborne to be paid, being payable, not exceeding 50*l.*				0	15	0
Above	50 and under	100		1	0	0
———	100	150		1	10	0
———	150	300		2	0	0
———	300	500		3	0	0
———	500	1,000		4	0	0
———	1,000	2,000		5	0	0
———	2,000	3,000		6	0	0
———	3,000	4,000		7	0	0
———	4,000	5,000		8	0	0
———	5,000	10,000		10	0	0
———	10,000	15,000		12	0	0
———	15,000	20,000		15	0	0
———	20,000			20	0	0
Where the same shall be security for repayment of money, to be thereafter lent, or paid, or which may become due upon an account current, together with any sum advanced or due, or without, as the case may be; if the total amount of the money secured, or to be ultimately recoverable thereupon, shall be uncertain and without any limit				20	0	0
But if the total amount of the money secured, or to be ultimately recoverable thereupon, shall be limited not to exceed a given sum; the same duty as on a mortgage or wadset for such limited sum.						

Where the same shall be security for the transfer or re-transfer of Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds, or in the Bank, East India, or South Sea stocks, in consideration of stock or money advanced or lent at the time, or previously due and owing, or forborne to be paid, being payable; the same duty as on a mortgage or wadset for a sum of money, equal to the value of the stock or fund secured, according to the average price on the day of the date of the mortgage or other instrument, or on either of the ten preceding days.

Where the same shall be security for payment of a sum of money, and also for transfer or re-transfer of a share in any of the said stocks or funds; the said ad valorem duty shall be charged in respect of each.

And in case the same shall be a security for the payment or transfer, to different persons, of separate and distinct sums of money, or shares in any of the said stocks or funds; the said ad valorem duty shall be charged for and in respect of each separate and distinct sum of money, or share in any of the said stocks or funds, therein specified and secured, and not upon the aggregate amount thereof.

And where any such mortgage or wadset, or other instrument charged with the same duty as a mortage or wadset, shall contain 2160 words, or upwards, for every 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

Mortgage, &c.—Any transfer or assignment, disposition or assignation, of any mortgage or wadset, or of any such other security, or of the benefit thereof, and of the money or stock thereby secured;—in all cases where the person entitled to the right of redemption or reversion, shall not be made a party to such transfer or assignment, disposition or assignation; and also where the person, who originally made the mortgage, wadset, or other security, shall continue intitled to the right of redemption or reversion, and shall be made a party to such transfer or assignment, disposition or assignation, provided no further sum of money or stock be added to the principal money or stock already secured 1 10 0

And in all other cases, such transfer, &c. shall be charged with the same duty as an original mortgage, wadset or other security.

And where any such transfer, &c. shall contain 2160 words or upwards, 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of..... ..... 1 0 0

But where several distinct deeds or instruments, falling withing the description of any of the instruments charged with the ad valorem duty on mortgages and wadsets, shall be made at the same time, for securing the payment or transfer of one and the same sum of money, or one and the same share of any of the stocks or funds before-mentioned; the said ad valorem duty shall be *chargeable, only on one such deed or instrument*; and all the rest shall be charged with the duty, to which the same may be liable, under any more general description of such deeds or instruments, and the commissioners of stamps shall, if thereunto required, for the sake of evidence, cause all the rest of such deeds or instruments, to be also stamped with some particular stamp, for testifying the payment of the said ad valorem duty, on proof to their satisfaction, that all the said deeds or instruments have paid the proper duties charged thereon.

Where any copyhold or customary lands or hereditaments shall be mortgaged, by means of a conditional surrender or grant; the said ad valorem duty shall be charged thereon, or the memorandum thereof, if made out of court: or on the copy of court roll of the surrender or grant, if made in court.—And where any copyhold or customary lands, &c. shall be mortgaged, or charged, together with other property, for securing one and the same sum of money, or one and the same share of any of the stocks or funds before-mentioned; the ad valorem duty shall be charged on the deed or instrument relating to the other property.

Exemptions from the said ad valorem Duty on Mortgages, &c. but not from any other Duty to which the same may be liable.

Any deed or other instrument, made in pursuance of, to any agreement, contract, or bond, charged with, and which shall actually have paid the ad valorem duty.

Any deed made for further assurance only, of any estate or property, already mortgaged, a security, by any deed or instrument, which shall have paid the ad valorem duty, or the ad valorem duty on mortgages or heritable bonds, imposed by the 44th G. 3. before-mentioned.

Any deed made as additional security, for any sums of money, or any share, of any of the stocks or funds, before-mentioned, already secured by any deed or instrument, which shall have paid the ad valorem duty hereby charged, or the ad valorem duty on mortgages or heritable bonds, charged by the 44th G. 3, to be exempt from the ad valorem

duty charged, so far as regards such sum or sums of money, or such share or shares of any of the said stocks or funds before secured, in case such additional or further security shall be made by the same person who made the original security: but if any further sum of money or stock shall be added to the principal money or stock already secured, the ad valorem duty shall be charged in respect of such further sum of money or stock.

Mortgage, wadset, &c. with a conveyance of the equity or right of redemption or reversion, or other matter, in the same deed; viz.

Where any deed or writing shall operate as a mortgage or other instrument, hereby charged with the ad valorem duty on mortgages, and also as a conveyance of the equity or right of redemption or reversion of any lands, estate, or property therein comprised, to or in trust for, or according to the direction of a purchaser:—Such deed or writing shall be charged, not only with the said ad valorem duty on mortgages, but also with the ad valorem duty charged by this act, on a conveyance upon the sale of any property:—But where the equity, or right of redemption or reversion shall be thereby conveyed or limited, in any other manner, such deed or writing shall be charged only as a mortgage.

And, in all other cases, where a mortgage, or other instrument charged with the ad valorem duty on mortgages, shall be contained in one and the same deed or writing with any other matter or thing (except what shall be incident to such mortgage or other instrument)—such deed or writing shall be charged with the same duties (except the progressive duty) as such mortgage or other instrument, &c. would have been separately charged with, if contained in separate deeds or writings.

If such deed or writing, mentioned in the two preceding clauses, contain 2160 words or upwards, for every entire 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of	1	0	0
Notary public, admission to be, in England £30, in Scotland	20	0	0
Notarial act, any whatsoever (not otherwise charged	0	5	0
And for every sheet or piece of paper, &c. on which the same shall be written, after the first, a further progressive duty of	0	5	0
Passport	0	5	0

Policies of Insurance.

On any life or lives, or on any event or contingency, depending upon any life or lives.

Where the sum insured shall not amount to 500*l.* 0 15 0
Where it shall amount to 500*l.* or upwards 1 10 0
On any building, goods, wares, merchandize, or other property from loss or damage by fire only 0 1 0
On any ship or vessel, or on any merchandise, &c. on board any ship or on the freight of any ship, or on any other interest relating thereto, which may lawfully be insured, for any voyage from any port or place in Great Britian and Ireland, or in the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, or the Isle of Man, to any other port or place in the said kingdom, or islands, or Isle of Man; where the premium actually paid, given, or contracted for, shall not exceed 1*l.* per cent. on the sum insured; if the whole sum insured shall not exceed 100*l.* 0 2 6
If above 100*l.* then for every 100*l.* and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* 0 2 6
Where the premium shall exceed 1*l.* per cent. on the sum insured; if the whole sum insured shall not exceed 100*l.* .. 0 2 6
If above 100*l.* then for every 100*l.* and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* 0 2 6

But if the separate interest of two or more distinct persons shall be insured by one policy or instrument, then the said duty of 1*s.* 3*d.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* as the case may require, shall be charged thereon, in respect of every fractional part of 100*l.* as well as in respect of every full sum of 100*l.* which shall be thereby insured upon any separate and distinct interest.

Policy on any ship or vessel, or on any goods, merchandize, &c. on board any ship, or on the freight of any ship, or upon any other interest relating thereto, for any other voyage than before specified, or for any certain period not exceeding twelve calendar months: where the premium or consideration shall not exceed the rate of 1*l.* per cent. on the sum insured; if the whole sum insured shall not exceed 100*l.* .. 0 2 6
If above 100*l.* then for every 100*l.* and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* whereof the same shall consist 0 2 6
Where the premium shall exceed 1*l.* per cent. on the sum insured; if the whole sum insured shall not exceed 100*l.* .. 0 5 0
If above 100*l.* then for every 100*l.* and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* 0 5 0

But if the separate interests of two or more distinct persons

shall be insured by one policy or instrument, then the said duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.* as the case may require, shall be charged thereon, in respect of every fractional part of 100*l.* as well as in respect of every full sum of 100*l.* which shall be thereby insured upon any separate and distinct interest.

Mutual insurance, or whereby divers persons shall insure or agree to insure one another, without any premium or pecuniary consideration, from any loss that may happen to any ship, or any goods, &c. on board any ship, or the freight thereof, or any other interest, &c. which may lawfully be insured; on any voyage from any port or place in the United Kingdom, or in Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, or the Isle of Man, to any other port or place in the said kingdom, or islands, or Isle of Man: for 100*l.* and also for every fractional part of 100*l.* thereby insured to any person or persons 0 2 6

On any other voyage whatsoever, or for any certain period not exceeding 12 calendar months; for every 100*l.* and also for every fractional part of 100*l.* thereby insured 0 5 0

Policy of insurance, whereby any other lawful insurance whatsoever, not before charged, shall be made on any property or interest whatever, from loss or damage of any kind: where the premium shall not exceed 1*l.* per cent. on the sum insured; if the whole sum insured shall not exceed 100*l.* 0 2 6

If above 100*l.* then for every 100*l.* and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* 0 2 6

Where the premium is above 1*l.* per cent. on the sum insured; and also where the insurance shall be made for any other than a pecuniary consideration, if the whole sum insured shall not exceed 100*l.* 0 5 0

If above 100*l.* then for every 100*l.* and also for any fractional part of 100*l.* 0 5 0

But if the separate interests of two or more distinct persons shall be insured by one policy or instrument, then the duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.* as the case may require, shall be charged thereon, in respect of every fractional part of 100*l.* as well as in respect of every full sum of 100*l.* which shall be thereby insured upon any separate and distinct interest.

Recognizance, statute merchant, and statue staple, entered

into as a security, for payment of any money, or annuities, or for transferring any share in any of the Government or Parliamentary, or in the Bank, East India, or South Sea stocks.

Where such payment or transfer shall not be already secured by a bond, or mortgage, or by some other instrument hereby charged with the same duty as a bond or mortgage; the same duty or duties as on a bond given for the like purpose in England.

Where such payment or transfer shall be already secured as abovementioned 1 0 0

Recognizance, &c. as a security for performance of any covenant, contract, or agreement, or for due execution of any office or trust, or for rendering a due account of any money received or to be received, or for indemnifying any person or persons against any matter or thing 1 0 0

If any such recognizance, &c. contain 2160 words or upwards then for every 1080 words above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

Release on sale of any property.—See CONVEYANCE.

Release and renunciation of lands or other property, real or personal, heritable or moveable, or of any right, or interest therein; any deed or instrument of, not otherwise charged, nor expressly exempted, not exceeding 1080 words 1 10 0

For every 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

Renunciation on sale of any property.—See CONVEYANCE.—RELEASE.

Resignation; principal or original instrument of resignation or service or cognition of heirs, or charter, or seisin, of any houses, lands, or other heritable subjects, in Scotland, holding burgage, or of burgage tenure 0 7 0

Resignation.—Instrument of resignation of any lands or other heritable subjects, in Scotland, not of burgage tenure 0 7 0

If any of the said instruments contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 0 7 0

Revocation of any use or trust, uses or trusts, of or concerning any estate or property, real or personal, where made by any writing, not being a deed or will, not exceeding 1080 words 1 10 0

For every entire 1080 words above the first 1080 words a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

If made by deed.—SEE DEED.

Schedule, inventory, or catalogue, of any lands, hereditaments, or things whatever, which shall be referred to by, and be intended to be given in evidence as part of, or as material to any agreement, lease, tack, bond, deed, or other instrument, charged with any duty in this schedule, but which shall be separate and distinct therefrom, and not indorsed on or annexed thereto, tack, bond, deed, or other instrument, not exceeding 1080 words 1 0 0

For every 1080 words above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

Exemptions.—Printed proposals of any corporation or company, respecting insurances, and which shall be referred to, by any policy of insurance, issued by such corporation or company.

Seisin.—Instrument of seisin, given upon any charter, precept of Clare Constat, or precept from chancery, or upon any wadset, heritable bond, disposition, apprising, adjudication, or otherwise, of any lands or heritable subjects in Scotland, not of burgage tenure, above 1080 words 0 7 0

For every 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 0 7 0

Specification patent, containing 1080 words 5 0 0

For every 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

Surrender upon sale of lands or other property.—SEE CONVEYANCE.

Surrender (not otherwise charged, nor expressly exempted) of any terms of years, or of any freehold or uncertain interest in any lands, &c. not being copyhold or customary tenure, containing 1080 words 1 10 0

For every 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of 1 0 0

Surrender of copyhold lands, or tenements.—SEE COPYHOLD and MORTGAGE.

Tack of lands, &c. in Scotland.—SEE GRANT—LEASE—MORTGAGE.

Transfer of any share in the Bank or South Sea stocks, and upon sale or otherwise 0 7 9

Transfer of East India stock upon the sale or otherwise ... 1 10 0

Transfer of stock and funds of any other corporation, company, or society whatever, upon the sale thereof, or by way of mortgage or security.—See CONVEYANCE.—MORTGAGE.

Transfer of any stock and funds of any other corporation, company, or society whatever, not otherwise charged under the head of mortgage, or of conveyance upon the sale of any property 1 10 0

Transfer upon the sale of any other property.—See CONVEYANCE.—MORTGAGE.

Transfer of mortgage, wadset, or other security.—See MORTGAGE.

Wadset.—See MORTGAGE.

Warrant or order beneficial, under the King's sign manual, except for the navy, army, or ordnance 1 10 0

And where the same shall be for the service of the navy, army, or ordnance 0 12 0

Where several persons shall be separately and distinctly (and not jointly) benefited by one warrant, the proper duty shall be charged in respect of each such person.

General Exemptions from all Stamp Duties.

All bonds, contracts, mortgages, conveyances, deeds and instruments whatever, exempted from stamp duty, by the 17th G. 3. c. 53. or any other now in force, for promoting the residence of parochial clergy, by making provision for building, repairing, or purchasing houses and other buildings, for the use of their benefices.

All affidavits, contracts, mortgages, conveyances, deeds and instruments whatever, exempted from stamp duty, by the act of the 42d G. 3. c. 116, or any other acts now in force, relating to the redemption and sale of the land tax.

All transfers of shares in the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds.

All grants, leases, and other conveyances and instruments, exempted from stamp duty by 48th G. 3. to improve the land revenue of the Crown.

Probates of Wills, or Letters of Administration.

If of the value of 20*l.* and less than 100*l.*									0	10	0
Above	£100	and	under	£200					2	0	0
——	200			300					5	0	0
——	300			450					8	0	0
——	450			600					11	0	0
——	600			800					15	0	0
——	800			1,000					22	0	0
——	1,000			1,500					30	0	0
——	1,500			2,000					40	0	0
——	2,000			3,500					50	0	0
——	3,500			5,000					60	0	0
——	5,000			7,500					75	0	0
——	7,500			10,000					90	0	0
——	10,000			12,500					110	0	0
——	12,500			15,000					135	0	0
——	15,000			17,500					160	0	0
——	17,500			20,000					185	0	0
——	20,000			25,000					210	0	0
——	25,000			30,000					260	0	0

The duty then rises in various progressions to 6000*l.* for the value of 500,000*l.* or upwards. To be proved six months after the demise of the testator, under the penalty of 50*l.*; half to the King and half to the informer.

Exemptions.—Soldiers and seamen's letters of administration and probates of wills.

Legacies and Successions to the Personal Estate of Intestates.

From the 10th of October, 1808, the following duties are charged on all legacies, specific or pecuniary, out of personal estate, or charged on real estate; and all residues of personal estate, whither devised by will, or accruing by succession to an intestate person, and all shares and residues arising from the sale of real estate under a will: If the value be equal to or exceeds 20*l.* a duty per cent. of:

To children of the deceased of their descendants	1	0	0
To a brother or sister of the deceased; or their descendants	2	10	0
To a brother or sister of the deceased's father or mother; or their descendants	4	0	0

To a brother or sister of the deceased's grandfather or grandmother, or their descendants 5 0 0

To any person in any other collateral degree of consanguinity, or to a stranger in blood 8*l.* if the testator died before or upon April 5th, 1805; but 10*l.* if he died after 5th April, 1806.

Exemptions.—Legacies and residues, or shares of residue, to or for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased, or to or for the benefit of any of the Royal Family, and the specific legacies to corporate and other public bodies, exempted from duty by 39 G. 3. c. 73.

INSURANCES.

MERCHANTS and Jurists define *insurance*, or (as it is also termed) *assurance*, to be on a contract or agreement; by which one or more persons, who are respectively denominated assurers, or insurers, oblige or bind themselves to be responsible for the loss of goods, a house, ship, or other article or thing, in consequence of a premium paid by the proprietors of the things assured.

Insurances are divided into three classes---*Marine*, for making good the loss of merchandize, or ships.---*Life Insurances*, which are made for one or more life or lives, to raise certain sums or procure other advantages to the assured.---And *Insurances from loss by Fire*, the nature of which is known to almost every one, and the necessity and security of which are obvious to the most common observer. To the commercial man, the first class of insurances is perhaps the most interesting.

Marine Insurances,

Therefore will first invite the notice of our commercial readers. This kind of insurance, it should be observed, is that admirable invention of modern times, by which commercial adventurers by sea are saved from that immediate destruction which might otherwise ensue from sudden losses occasioned by any of the

perils mentioned in the policy, or instrument whereby the insurance is effected.

Although much ingenuity and learning have been displayed by writers of celebrity, with the view of ascertaining the origin of marine assurances, we have in fact no authentic evidence for carrying its antiquity higher than the 13th century, when the Hanseatic League (an account of which is presented in our second Number,) was formed. The towns of Lubeck and Hamburgh, which were among the earliest members of that far famed commercial confederacy, distinguished themselves by the extent of their views and the wisdom of their laws respecting trade. By the Lombards in the 13 century, insurance seems to have been introduced into England.

At common law, any man or company of men might have been insurers: and individuals, upon their own separate account, have still the same right; but commerce having suffered considerably by persons in insolvent circumstances underwriting policies of insurance, it was thought expedient to establish two companies for the purpose of making marine insurances, with sufficient funds to answer all demands on their policies; still however, leaving the merchants to the option of insuring with individual underwriters when they thought proper. To this end the stat. 6 Geo. I. c. 18. authorized the king to grant charters to two distinct companies or corporations, called the Royal Exchange Assurance, and London Assurance; for the insurance of ships, goods, and merchandizes at sea, or going to sea, and for lending money on bottomry. They are invested with all the powers usually granted to corporations, and the privilege of purchasing lands to the amount of 1000*l.* per annum each, to provide a sufficient capital to insure all demands on their policies. All other companies are restrained from insuring ships and goods at sea, or lending money on bottomry. And all policies made by any other corporation shall be void, and the sums underwritten forfeited, and all bottomry bonds deemed usurious; but the right of individual insurers continues as before the act. And the court of common pleas has determined (W. Blackst.

Report, vol. II. p. 379,) that all contracts are unlawful and void, which are made in derogation of the privileges of the above-mentioned insurance companies. But notwithstanding the stability which the legislative provisions of Geo. I. contributed to give to marine insurances, this branch of commercial law made but slow progress: nor was it until within the last 50 years, that this subject received that legal consideration it deserved, and which has raised our British insurance code to the high degree of celebrity it has attained.

Nature of an Insurance---What Persons and Things may be Insured.

The agreement, which constitutes an insurance is denominated a contract of indemnity, whereby the party, in consideration of a stipulated sum, undertakes to indemnify the other against certain specific perils or risks to which he is exposed, or against the occurrence of such events. The party who takes on himself the risk, is called the insurer; the party protected by the insurance is called the insured; the sum paid to the insurer as the price of this risk, is called the premium; and the written instrument, in which the contract is set forth, and reduced into form, is called a policy of insurance.

Marine insurance is made for the protection of persons having an interest, in ships or goods on board, from the loss or damage which may happen from the perils of the sea, during a certain voyage, or for a fixed period of time.

In this country all persons, whether British subjects or aliens, may in general be insured; the only exception is in the case of an alien enemy. He cannot maintain an action on a policy on goods, though they were shipped befor the war commenced; nor can an agent of such insured maintain the action, though he be a creditor of the insured for more than the sum insured.

Thus, bottomry * and respondentia are a particular species of

* Bottomry, the act of borrowing money on a ship's bottom, by engaging the vessel for payment; so that in case she miscarry, the lender loses his money; but if she finish her voyage, and arrive in safety, the borrower is to pay the loan with a premium, or interest, agreed on (which is always adequate to the risk), and if this be denied, or deferred, the lender shall have the ship.

property, which may be insured; but in this case, it must be distinctly specified in the policy to be respondentia interest; because, under a general insurance on goods, the party insured cannot recover money lent on bottomry (Burrow's Report, vol. III. p. 1394, and W. Blackst. Report, 405). It has however subsequently been ruled that money, laid out by the captain for the use of the ship, and for which respondentia interest was charged, may be recovered under an insurance upon goods, specie, and effects, provided it is sanctioned by the usage of trade, which always is received with deference in questions of this nature (Park on Insurance, p. 11). A reasonable expectation of profit, on a well founded expectation of future interests in the thing insured is an insurable interest. So persons, having captured ships as prizes, may insure their interests therein, before such ships are condemned; but they are not entitled to any premium, in the event of the capture not being condemned, and sentence being passed by the Admiralty court of restitution to the owners. But seamen's wages cannot be insured; neither can the ships or merchandize of enemies.

Of the Policy.

A policy of insurance is the name given to the instrument by which the contract of insurance is effected and reduced into form, and it is not, like most contracts, signed by both parties, but only by the insurer. As the premium, which is the consideration of the promise made by the insurer, is paid, or supposed to be paid, at the time the policy is subscribed, the contract contains nothing in nature of a counter-promise to be performed by the insured; in general therefore, it contains only the contract on the part of the insurers.

When policies of insurance are once underwritten, it is a general rule that they can never be altered by any authority whatever; for this would tend to let in fraud into a species of contract, to which precision and certainty are most indispensibly requisite. Cases indeed occur, in which by mutual consent of the parties. Policies are altered after execution, and in which also they may be altered on proper evidence. Of this

last description are manifest and unquestionable mistakes, which courts of law have always remedied; being bound, in these subjects, by that same rules of construction that prevail in equity. (Atkyn's Report, vol. I. 545.)

As it respects the reality of the interest of the parties insured, policies are divided into two classes, *wager policies and interest policies.* A wager policy is a pretended insurance, founded on an ideal risk, where the insured has no interest in the thing insured, and can therefore sustain no loss by the occurrence of any of the misfortunes insured against. Insurances of this sort, are usually expressed by the words interest or no interest, or without further proof of interest than the policy, or without benefit of salvage to the insurer.

Policies of this description are thus expressed in order to preclude all enquiry into the nature of the interest of the party assured; and as a consequence of the insured person's having no interest in the pretended subject of the policy, it necessarily follows that he is liable for any loss or damage the thing insured may partially sustain.

An *interest policy* is, where the party insured has an actual substantial interest in the thing insured, which interest may be assigned over to another, and in which case only it is a contract of indemnity. Policies of this description are further divided into *open* and *valued.* An *open* policy is where the amount of the insured is not fixed by the policy, but is left to be ascertained by the insured in case a loss should happen.

A *valued* policy, is where a value has been set on the ship or goods insured, and the value is inserted in the policy in the nature of liquidated damages, to save the necessity of proving it in case of total loss; for by allowing the value to be thus inserted in the policy, the insurer agrees that it shall be taken as there stated. This value is or ought to be the real value of the ship, or the prime cost of the goods at the time of effecting the policy.

In a valued policy also, if a part of the cargo be on board when the ship is lost, the rest being ready to be shipped, the insured may recover to the whole amount. (Term Reports, vol, III. 362).

A printed form of the policy is now universally used, and all particular conditions are subjoined in written clauses, which being the immediate act of the parties, they have superior authority whenever they militate against the printed words: and courts of justice always rely upon them as expressing the intention with which the agreement was made.

The form now used is nearly the same which was adopted two hundred years ago.

The custody of the policy belongs, of right, to the assured; and an action of trover will lie for this, as for any other valuable paper or property.

Of the Requisites of a Policy.

In order to constitute a good and available one, *ten* particulars are to be introduced, which are briefly detailed in the following notice.*

I. The name of the party insured.---By 28 Geo. 3. c. 56, persons making policies are required to insert in the policy "the name or names, or the usual style and firm of dealing of one or more of the persons interested in such assurance;" or instead thereof there must be inserted "the name or names, or the usual style and firm of dealing of the consignor or consignors, consignee or consignees, of the goods or property so to be insured; or the name or names, or the usual style or firm of dealing, of the person or persons residing in Great Britian, who shall receive the order for, and effect such policy, or of the person or persons who shall give the order or directions to the agent or agents immediately employed to negociate or effect such policy." Pursuant to this statute every policy made or underwritten contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes.

Where a policy is effected by an agent, it is not necessary to add the word *agent* or any other description to his name, in the policy itself; and a policy effected by a broker, describing him-

* These particulars are selected from the valuable works of Mr. Park, and other writers on the subject of Insurances.

self therein as agent is a sufficient compliance with the requisition of the statute 25 G. 3. (Park, p. 18.)

II. The names of the under-writers.---By the 35 G. 3. c. 63, sect. 11, all policies not having them specified, are declared to be null and void:---this, however, is only declaratory of the usage which has always prevailed; because, without it, there could be no insurer.

III. The names of the ship and her master.---By the law and usage of merchants, it seems to be necessary that the names of the ship and master should be inserted, although there are insurances generally "upon any ship or ships;" and their validity has been fully ascertained. (W. Blackst. Reports, vol. 2. p. 343. 345.

IV. The nature of the things insured, viz. Whether they be ships, goods, or merchandizes, upon which the insurance is made.---It is absolutely necessary that there should be a specification upon which of these the underwriter assures. But it is another question, whether, in policies upon goods, it be necessary to declare the particulars. The practice is very unsettled: in the opinion, however, of very respectable merchants, the particulars of goods should be specified, if possible, by their marks, numbers, and packages, and not under the general denomination of merchandize, (1 Magens, 8.) When goods are coming from abroad, it is better to assure under general expressions, on account of the various casualties which may happen to obstruct the purchase of the commodities intended to be sent.

There are certain kinds of merchandize, of a perishable nature, such as corn, fish, salt, fruit, flour, and seed, on which the underwriters will not be answerable for a partial loss, but general average only, unless the ship be stranded. And in insurances on sugar, hemp, flax, hides, skins, and tobacco, they consider themselves free from partial losses, not amounting to 5 per cent. On all other goods, as well as on the ship and freight, for a partial loss under 3 per cent. unless arising from a general average, or the stranding of the ship, they consider themselves also discharged.

These things are ascertained by a memorandum, introduced in the year 1749, and altered by the two companies in 1754, by striking out, "or the ship be stranded," in consequence of a decision by Chief Justice Ryder, that a ship having run aground (although she got off again) was a stranded ship within the meaning of the memorandum.

There are some kinds of property which do not fall under the general denomination of goods in a policy; such as, goods lashed on deck, ship's provisions, and captain's clothes. Goods in a policy mean strictly such only as are merchantable, and a part of the cargo.

V. The name of the place where the goods are laden, and the port to which they are bound.---This has always been held to be necessary; and, from the very nature of the contract, must be requisite. It is customary further to specify at what port or place the ship may touch at or stay during the voyage; so that it shall not be considered *a deviation from her course*, to go to any of such places.

VI. The commencement and continuance of the Risk.---In England the commencement of the risk of the ship varies in almost every case. In outward-bound voyages, it is generally made to commence from her beginning to load at her port of departure. Sometimes privateers on a cruise, ships engaged in the coasting trade, or in short voyages, are insured for a limited period of time; and in such case the risk commences and ends with the term, wherever the ship may then happen to be. If a ship is insured from the port of London to any other port, and before she breaks ground any accident happens to her, the insurers are not answerable, for the risk does not commence till she sets sail on her departure from the port of London. But if the insurance be allowed, and from the port of London, the insurers are liable to any accident that may happen to her from the time of subscribing the policy. When a ship, expected to arrive at a certain place abroad, is insured at and from that place, or from her arrival there; the risk begins from the first moment of her arrival at the place specified, and the words first arrival are implied, and always understood, in policies so worded.

The risk in such cases continues there as long as the ship is preparing for the voyage insured; but if all thought of the voyage be laid aside, and the ship be suffered to lay there for a length of time with the owners privity, the insurers are not liable. In English policies, it is usually made to continue only until the ship has moored at anchor twenty-four hours in good safety, and on such policies the insurer is liable for no loss after that time.

VII. The risks and perils against which the underwriter assures.---Insurances may be made against all the risks or perils which are incident to sea voyages, subject, however, to certain exceptions founded in public policy and the interests of humanity, which require that in certain cases men should not be permitted to protect themselves against some particular perils of insurance. But an insurer cannot make himself answerable for a loss, proceeding from the fault of the insured. No insurance can be made, even against the perils of the sea, upon illegal commerce. In order to confine insurances against real and important losses arising from the perils of the sea, and to obviate disputes respecting losses from the perishable quality of the goods insured, and all trivial subjects of litigation, it appears to be the general law of all states, that the insurer shall not be liable for any average loss, unless it exceed one per cent.; beside which a clause has been introduced into policies, that the insurer shall not be liable for any partial loss under a given rate per cent. In England it is now constantly stipulated in all policies, that upon certain enumerated articles the insurer shall not be answerable for any partial loss whatever; that upon certain others, liable to partial injuries, but less difficult to be perserved at sea, he shall only be liable for partial losses above three per cent. But this does not extend to the losses, however small, called general average, and losses occasioned by the stranding of the ship, and the loss by stranding must be an immediate loss.

VIII. The premium or consideration for the risk.---This is the most essential part of the policy, and is always expressed to have been received at the time of underwriting, although in practice, policies are effected, in general, by the intervention of brokers, between whom and the insurers open accounts are kept by the

usage of trade. As the underwriter may have an action against the broker for money had and received to his use, it would appear that the broker alone is the debtor to the under-writer. Airy and others, assignees of Milton, v. Bland, Trin. Sittings at Guildhall, 14 G. 3.

IX. The day month, and year, wherein the policy is executed.---This is necessary to ascertain whether any of the parties have been guilty of fraud or improper conduct, in the event of litigation on any part of the policy.

X. The policy must be duly stamped.---As the new stamp duties on policies are specified in pages 329-332 of this Number in the alphabetical table of new stamps, it is here only necessary to observe that by the 35 G. 3. c. 63, §. 11, all contracts for insurance must be engrossed or printed, and called a policy of insurance; and that the premium paid or given, the particular risk or adventure insured against, with the names of the subscribers and underwriters, and sums insured, shall be respectively expressed in the policy, otherwise it shall be null and void.

By section 12 no policy is to be made for any certain term longer than twelve calendar months.

Section 13th provides for the making any alteration in the policy after it has been underwritten, so that it be made before notice, after the determination of the risk originally insured, and the premium exceed 10*s.* per cent. and so that the thing insured remain the property of the same person, and that the alteration do not prolong the term allowed by this act, or any further sum be insured by reason thereof.

Sections 15th and 16th impose a penalty of 500*l.* on persons procuring, and brokers effecting, insurances not duly stamped; and the latter cannot either demand brokerage, or the money expended for premiums.

Section 17th. Every underwriter is also liable to the like penalty for subscribing such illegal policy.

(To be concluded in our next.)

EXPORTATION OF MERCHANDIZE.

IN order more effectually to secure the payment of the various duties imposed by Parliament on goods imported, and in certain cases also on goods exported, custom-houses have been established at all the sea-ports in Great Britian and Ireland. Here, entries are made of all the goods so imported or exported, and the duties payable thereon are collected; or, where drawbacks are allowed on exportation the documents are received, by which the money allowed is to be obtained. The following are the principal regulations respecting the exportation of goods:---

When goods are to be exported, a bill of entry must be made out, stating the articles and their value, and mentioning the name of the ship and captain. There must be seven copies made out, one of which must be in words at length, called the warrant: when the customs are discharged, a parchment certificate thereof, called a *cocket*, is received, on the back of which must be indorsed the mark and number of the goods, together with a copy of the bill of entry: after this has been given to the searcher, with his receipt, the goods are shipped, and a receipt given by the mate, which receipt is given to the master of the ship, who then signs the bill of lading.

When goods paying duty, and others free, are exported at the same time, there must be two cockets.

Goods Exported by Certificate,

That is, goods which have been imported and paid duties, and which are to receive a drawback, mention must be made of the marks, numbers, name of the ship, &c. in which they were imported, and affidavit made that the duties were paid, or security given; on which the collector, or his deputy, will grant an order, to be given to the surveyor, searcher, and land-waiter that they may certify the quantity; after which the said certificate must be brought back to the collector and comptroller, and

oath made that the goods are really shipped, and not to be landed again in Great Britain.

When this is done, the sum on each particular part of the duties is written in words at length, and in figures, on the back of the debenture, specifying particulars, which is subscribed jointly; and in one month after the departure of the ship, the drawback may be demanded, and is payable.

Almost every species of goods pays a duty on importation, and they are delivered either by tale, weight, measure, or gauge. Those which pay by tale at the delivery, to be taillied 1, 2, 3, &c.

Goods paying duties by weight, are weighed at the king's beam.---A deduction is to be made called tare, the only deduction now allowed for the outside package.

The allowance for tare is, in some cases, fixed; and, when it is not, then it is to be ascertained by two landing surveyors, if in London, and in other ports by the collector and surveyor.

Goods rated by measurement are of three different sorts.

Linens and cloths of all sorts are reckoned, by taking the length of the piece.

Paving stones, marble slabs, pictures, by superficial feet; blocks of stone, and timber, by solid feet.

Wine, spirits, and all sorts of liquids, are estimated by gauging the casks.

In making entries, a merchant generally includes all the goods he has on board of the same ship, although of different sorts.

Goods imported, unshipped and landed, are forfeited, unless the duties are paid, tendered, or agreed for, with the collector.

There is a book of tares alphabetically arranged, from which the allowances made on that account may be found.

The business of merchants applying at the custom-house, is to be dispatched in the order they have applied; and any officer either unduly detaining one, or expediting another, for a reward, is to be dismissed, and never again to be re-employed.

Any merchant may break bulk, that is, take out part of his cargo, paying for that only, provided the master of the ship make oath as to the contents; and further, that when he lands the

remainder at that or another port, he shall certify as to the quantity landed before, together with their quality, and the name of the person whose property they were.

The clerks at the long-room attend from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon, and the officers at the harbours from six to six in summer, and from sun rising to sun setting in winter.

The following are the principal documents used at the custom-house for entries inwards or outwards.

Of Entries Outwards.

When the goods intended for exportation are ready, the true contents are to be carried to the custom-house by bill of entry, as follows.

Form of Bill of Entry.

In the *York*, Captain Wilson, per James Waters.

Five tons wrought iron.
Eight tons wrought copper.
Four tons brass.
40 M. barrel hoops.

Muslins, upholstery, perfumery, stationery, waggons, carts, corks, oils, sadlery, &c. &c.

To every entry there must be five, six, or seven bills made out according to the nature of the goods; one of which, which is called *the warrant*, must be made out in words at length.

With these bills you must proceed in the same mode as bills inwards; and having discharged the customs, a piece of parchment, called *a cocket*, will be delivered to you, which is a certificate of your payment of the duties: and having marked and numbered your goods, you indorse the same on the back of your cocket and shipping bill, mentioning the true contents of each package, &c.

Having done this, you are to give the cocket and shipping bill to the searcher, with his fee, upon which you are at liberty to ship off your goods, for which, having obtained the mate's receipt, you deliver the same to the master of the vessel, who will then sign your bill of lading.

Form of the Cocket and Indorsement.

London.---Know ye, that James Wilson hath entered five

hundred weight wrought iron; five hundred weight brass, value one hundred thirty-three pounds, in the *Charlotte*, G. Walker, for Hambro', duty paid, in the forty-fourth year of King George the Third.

IW. 1, a 55 boxes qt. wro. iron 85*l.*
No. 1. a 5 do. qt. 5 brass 100*l.*

Total 185*l.*

To the patent searchers.

A bill or exact copy of the entry } Entered as the cocket to the dep. searchers.

Where several goods are exported at the same time, of which some are free, and others liable to duties, the exporter must have two cockets, and make two entries, one for the goods that pay, and the other for those that do not pay the customs.

To export Goods by Certificate.

In foreign goods formerly imported, and on which a drawback is to be received, you must mention the marks, numbers, and contents, the name of the ships in which the goods were imported, the importer's name and time of entry inwards, and make oath that the entries for these goods were paid, or security given for payment.

When you have made an entry as above, carry it to the collector and comptroller, or their deputies, who after examining their books, will grant a warrant, which must be given to the surveyor, searcher, and land waiter, for them to certify the quantity of goods; after which the certificate must be brought back to the collector and comptroller, or their deputies, and oath must be made, that the said goods are actually shipped, and not landed again in any port of Great Britain.

This done, they set down in words at length, on the back of the debenture, and afterwards in figures, on the same side, the sum on each particular part of the duties, and subscribed jointly to the whole.

By this debenture, the exporter may, in one month after the ship's departure from Great Britian, demand his drawback; and if the collector have not money enough in his hands to pay, he

is to certify the same on the back of the debenture, in order that the exporter may apply for payment to the commissioners.

Form of Entry of Goods by Certificate.

In the *Jane*, William Jones, for Barbadoes.

Thomas Williams.

The duty of five pounds per cent. inwards, for fifty-four pounds, at 4*s.* 11*d.* per pound.

No. 134, folio 705. Sold Parker and Johnson, Secured United Co. 15th June, 1808.

Signed, ---Clerk of Certificates.

---Comptroller Outwards.

Thomas Williams maketh oath, that the goods above mentioned in this certificate are now to be exported to Barbadoes, and that he is the real owner thereof.

Sworn before me the
15th June, 1808.

Form of the Indorsement.

We, whose names are subscribed, do severally swear, that the duty for the goods in the within certificate, in the names of us, or our principals, were paid and secured on the day therein expressed; and that we sold or delivered the said goods to the persons under-mentioned by us, or exported the same.

Importer's name.	To whom sold or delivered.	When and before whom sworn.

We, whose names are subscribed, do severally swear, that the goods herein declared to be sold and delivered to us, or that the East India goods cleared, as under-mentioned, were by us sold, delivered, or exported.

Buyers Names, or by whom cleared off.	Of whom bought, and to whom sold or exported.	When and before whom sworn.

The collector or comptroller, or their deputies, give a warrant of the same tenor, signed by them, directed to the surveyor and land-waiter, after which, you will have a cocket delivered, and on the back of the cocket is the following indorsement:

The contents of the goods shipped---*Two hundred, &c.*

Forms of Debentures.

Debenture for British Stuffs.

London.---Walker and Son did enter with us, the 14 day of June, 1808, in the *Sally*, James Thompson, of Barbadoes, sixty pounds, stuffs of silk only and ribbons, six stuffs of silk and worsted, of sixty pounds avoirdupoise weight, all British manufacture, and that two-third parts of the ends or threads of the warp of each piece annexed or twisted with silk, or else mixed or twisted with silk in the warp, as appears by certificate, under the hand of J. Lane, taken in the penalty of three hundred pounds, that the stuffs of silk only, and ribbons, and silk and worsted above-mentioned, or any part thereof, shall not be re-landed, or brought on shore again in any port of Great Britain.

James Johnson maketh oath, that the goods above-mentioned, shipped as here certified, are all British manufacture, and exported to parts beyond the seas, and not landed, or intended to be re-landed, in any part of Great Britain, or the islands of Faro or Ferro.

Sworn, and the above signature acknowledged, before me.

The money to be paid for the silk manufacture within mentioned, amounts to } Ex. and Ent.

Pay, or allow to———the sum of——, as above stated, to be due on this debenture. Dated the———day of———

To the receiver-general of the customs, or the collector inwards, in the port of London.

Received by me,

The forms of debentures for other articles are similar to the above.

Entries Inwards.

When a ship arrive in the river, the ship's-broker must take an exact account of her lading from the Captain's manifest, and report the same at the custom-house, after which the captain of the ship makes oath, that the report is true and just.

After making a copy of the manifest upon two sheets of paper,

which are delivered by the clerk of the ship's entries, you must go to the Bench officers in the long room, accompanied by the master, and read the two manifests over with him, of which he retains that written on the plain sheet; and the other, which contains the printed oath, you must return to the clerk of the ship's entries (from whom you received it), who, after examining the master concerning the ship, swears to the manifest; a copy is then taken by the assistant clerk of the ship's entries, who attends the board with his parchment book, wherein is inserted the name of the ship, the master, and from whence, in order for the commissioner to appoint such landing waiter to attend the ship as the contents of the cargo may require.

Every merchant enters his goods from his bill of lading as soon as possible after the ship is reported, to prevent a charge for demurrage, and the warrant must be drawn in the following form:

In the————from New York.

John Westwood.

ST. } No. 1. containing
Case. } Value ten pounds.

Parliamentary Regulations respecting the importing and landing of Goods.

If any carman, porter, or other person, shall assist in landing, shipping, or carrying goods from foreign parts, without a warrant from, or presence of an officer of the customs, he may be apprehended by a warrant, by one justice of peace. Penalty for the first offence, commitment, to find sureties for his good behaviour till he shall be discharged by the lord treasurer, under-treasurer, chancellor, or barons of the exchequer. For the second offence, commitment by one justice, for two months, or till he pay 5*l.* to the sheriff for the king's use, or till he is discharged by the court of exchequer. The evidence of two witnesses is necessary 13, 14 C. 2. c. 11. s. 7.

If goods are re-landed after the drawback is allowed, all penalties to be recovered in the courts of Westminster, except

the boats and carriages, which are forfeited, and may by recovered before the justices. *Ibid.* s. 16.

Any officer of customs or excise, or their assistants, may approach persons unshipping uncustomed or prohibited goods, and carry them before a justice, who may commit them to the next sessions, binding over the officers to prosecute in 40*l.* 19 G. 3. c. 69. s. 8.

Officers of customs or excise finding on board any ship coming from abroad (not an Indiaman) more than 100lbs. of tea, or more than 100 gallons of foreign spirits (over and above two gallons for every seaman), and being in casks under 60 gallons, penalty on the person having charge of the ship, 300*l.* and the officer may take him before a justice near, and he shall enter into recognizance of 300l. to answer the complaint in the court of exchequer within the first four days of the next term, or be committed till he does. Recognizance to be transmitted to the King's remembrancer. *Ibid.* s. 7.

Mates or seamen importing or concealing such goods, penalty forfeiture of their wages, and 10*s.* for every gallon of spirits or pound of tea to the owner; and in war-time, if able, may be sent for three years on board a ship of war; if in time of peace, and unable to pay, commitment from six weeks to three months, by one magistrate. 21 G. 3, c. 39. s. 2.

The penalty may be mitigated, but not to less than half. *Ibid.* s. 6.

Printed copy of this act to be put up in some conspicuous part of every trading ship, penalty 1*s.* per day from the master for every omission, to be applied to the owner. Recoverable by warrant under hand and seal of one or more justices. (No power is given to levy by distress.) *Ibid.* s. 4.

On information on oath before a justice, that a suspected smuggler is lurking within five miles of the sea or navigable river, he may grant his warrant to apprehend him, and if he does not give a satisfactory account of himself, he shall commit him to hard labour for not above one month, and to be whipped. The commissioners of the customs or excise shall order a reward of 20*s.* to the informer. 9 G. 2. c. 35, s. 8.

But if he desires time to clear himself, he shall not be punished by whipping or other correction, but only be committed till he can find security. *Ibid.* s. 19.

Persons knowingly carrying prohibited goods, forfeit treble value. Recoverable by distress, and in default whipping and hard labour for not exceeding three months, by one justice, on the evidence of one witness, the penalty to be given half to the poor, half to the informer. *Ibid.* s. 21.

If any persons above one shall be found passing with any horse or carriage, loaded with more than six pounds of tea, or five gallons of foreign spirits, without a permit, or shall carry arms or offensive weapons, any custom or excise officer, or assistant, may apprehend them, and take them before a justice; who may commit the offenders to the sessions, binding over the officers in 40*l.* to prosecute. 19 G. 3. c. 69. s. 9, 11, 12.

Persons assembled in a riotous manner with offensive weapons to aid the landing, or to oppose the seizure of prohibited goods, a justice, on information on oath, shall issue his warrant to the peace-officers, requiring them to take what assistance they may deem necessary for apprehending such offenders; and on examination may commit them without bail or mainprize till they are discharged by course of law. 9 G 2. c. 35. s. 10.

If any persons above two in number shall assemble in like manner for the purpose, or shall wound or resist any officer, or shall have their faces blacked, or be otherwise disguised, while passing with such goods, they shall be guilty of felony without clergy. And on persons being charged with any of these offences before one justice, on oath of one credible witness, to be subscribed by such witness, the justice shall certify the same under his hand and seal to one of the secretaries of state, who shall lay it before the King in council, who may order the offenders to surrender to some judge or justice of the peace, on pain of being attainted of felony without clergy. 19 G. 2. c. 34. s. 1. 2. 24 G. 3. sess. 2. c. 47. s. 12.

Officers of customs or excise obstructed in their duty, may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice, who may commit him to the next sessions. 19 G. 3. c. 6 . s. 10. 12.

In the same case any person whatever may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice, who may commit him to the next gaol delivery. 24 G. 3. c. 47. sess. 2. s. 15, 16. 34 G. 3, c. 50. s. 5.

Officer of customs or excise not doing his duty, on complaint to one justice within three months, he may examine into the complaint; and if it appear to him well founded, he shall transmit the examination and complaint to the commissioners of the excise or customs respectively. 19 G. 3. c. 69. s. 32.

All seizures of horses, carriages, and boats of fifteen tons or under, may be determined in a summary way by two justices, who shall summon the party accused; and on appearance or default, may proceed to hear, give judgment, and issue warrants for the sale of the forfeitures; and such judgment shall be final, and not liable to appeal or certiorari. *Ibid.*

Masters of ships detaining certificates, forfeit 100*l.*; and if not paid within two days, commitment from six to twelve months, by one magistrate. 34 G. 3. c. 68. s. 18.

Justice shall order search to be made for the certificate, and if found, he shall order it to be delivered to the owner of the ship; if not found, he shall certify the refusal, detainer, and conviction, to the person who granted the certificate. *Ibid.* s. 19.

An officer of the customs, with a justice, shall muster the crew of every vessel bound to America, before a clearance is given; and if any person other than the crew, shall desire not to proceed, they are to take him or her out of the ship, and the justice shall set such passenger free from his engagement, reserving to either party any claim they may respectively have. 43 G. 3. c. 56. s. 4, 5.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1808.

CARGOES of the *Earl Howe*, *Lord Castlereagh*, *Devonshire*, *Charleton*, *Metcalfe*, *Marquis Wellesley*, *Lord Duncan*, *City of London*, *Lord Hawkesbury*, *Airly Castle*, *Surrey*, *Windham*, and *Castle Eden*, East Indiamen, lately arrived, are viz.

Company's Goods; 51,598 bags saltpetre; 41 kearno shells; 149

bales hemp; 1549 bags pepper, or 3,984,648 lb.; 6219 bales piece goods; 15 boxes, 15 chests opium; 970 boxes, 994 chests indigo; 808 bales raw silk; 677 bales cotton; 1416 bags sugar; 3280 bales cinnamon; 70 boxes benjamin; 2 boxes mace.

Private Trade.—1626 chests and 38[illegible] boxes indigo; 34 chests mace, 16 chests nutmegs, and 34 chests clove; 62 pipes Madeira, 625 maunds galls; 13 chests castor oil; 284 maunds, and 967 bags ginger; 300 maunds redwood; 16 bales silk; 24 bales cotton; 846 elephants teeth; 10,475 hides; 12 bags coffee, and 12 bags white pepper.

Privilege.—3253 chests and 2707 boxes indigo; 38 pipes Madeira; 30 bags cotton; 4 bales silk; besides various other goods.

A large fleet from the Leeward Islands is just arrived, which will no doubt affect the sugar market, already very low and flat, and the immense quantities recently arrived, and to be expected from Brazil, holds out no very flattering prospect to the West India planters and merchants; the late captured islands have, however, furnished great part of the present supply; and the Brazil sugars no doubt will, for the greater part, be exported to Spain and Portugal. The length of time the sugar trade has been in so bad a state, has caused the planters, in our islands, to turn their cane-lands into provision-grounds; this has given them a supply which has frustrated the evils the American embargo was designed to inflict.

Jamaica rum keeps its price steady, but that from the Leeward Islands has lowered nearly 6d. per gallon; coffee meets a brisk sale at a full advance of 10s. per cwt. since our last report, and cotton in great demand and advancing in price every day *(for which see Prices Current annexed.)*

The Hon. East India Company's Indigo Sale commenced August 9, ended Sept. 1. 11,501 chests indigo, viz. blue 9*s.* 3*d.* to 10*s.* 4*d.*—purple 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*—purple and violet 8*s.* 3*d.* to 9*s.*—violet 6*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*—violet and fine copper 6*s.* to 7*s.* 9*d.*—fine copper 5*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.*—middling ditto 4*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.*—ordinary ditto 2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per lb. The square shipping indigo have gone from 6*d.* to 1*s.* under the prices of last sale; the broken and grabs from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*; and the low ordinary coppers from 6*d.* to 9*d.*

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the following East Indiamen from China:—The *Hope*, *Coutts*, *Alfred*, *Taunton Castle*, *Earl Camden*, and *Woodford.*—Their cargoes consist of the following articles, viz.

1000 whole chests 600 half chests 1800 quarter ditto	lbs. 572,760	Bohea tea
17,438 chests	552,041	best Bohea do.
25,699 do.	2,286,613	Congou do.
2452 do.	182,496	Campoi do.
1768 do.	139,088	Souchong do.
4645 do.	371,465	Singlo do.
28,325 do.	28,325	Twankay do.
1999 do.	131,031	Superior do.
3090 do.	199,047	Hyson skin do.
5453 do.	355,790	Hyson do.
94,319 total chests	4,818,656	lbs. wt. tea

The large orders lately arrived from South America for the cotton manufactures of Manchester and its neighbourhood, have affected the cotton market so sensibly, that fine Brazil wools have advanced nearly 9d. per lb. and all other kinds in proportion: already a fleet of 13 ships have arrived from the Brazils, and notwithstanding that they have upwards of 12,000 bags of wool on board; the holders of that article keep up the prices to even 3s. 6d. per lb. At Birmingham and Sheffield very considerable orders are now executing for the same market; and there is no doubt that the exports to Portugal (now in our possession) will be very extensive, particularly as the people of that country have been plundered of every thing they possessed; consequently they must be in great distress for every kind of British manufactured goods, as woollens, linens, provisions, &c.

A large fleet has just now arrived from Jamaica with rum, sugar, coffee and cotton; the two latter articles to a good market, but the latter to a very dull one.

PUBLIC SALES OF MERCHANDIZE BY AUCTION, AT LONDON.

AUGUST 30. By Messrs. Kymer and Co. 497 Elephants Teeth, 10l. to 30l. per cwt.

30. By Mr. Wm. Anderson, 491 casks Plantation Coffee, 40s. to 110s. per cwt.—840 bags St. Domingo Coffee 58s. to 95s. per cwt.—33 barrels Grenada Cocoa, 60s. per cwt.—92 bags Barbadoes Ginger, 80s. per cwt.

31. By Messrs. Kymer and Co. 1372 casks Plantation Coffee, 51s. to 105s. per cwt.—166 bags Pimento 13½d to 13¾d. per lb.

31. By Messrs. Tyers and Co. 567 casks and bags Plantation Coffee, 60s. to 130s. 6d. per cwt.—24 casks Plantation Cocoa, 55s. to 75s. per cwt.

31. By Messrs. J. and M. Woodhouse, 163 casks Plantation Coffee, 50s. to 86s. per cwt.—85 bags Pimento, 12½d. to 13¾d. per lb.—23 bags White Ginger, 113s. to 120s. per cwt.—21 tons Nicaragua Wood, 11l. per ton.—10 tons Barwood, 25l. per ton.

September 1. By Messrs. Coles and Co. 847 casks and bags Plantation Coffee, 50s. to 106s. per cwt.—2 casks Cocoa, 80s. per cwt.

1. By Messrs. Blache and Co. 68 tons Logwood, 14l. 10s. to 15l. per ton.—15 tons Fustic, 17l. to 17l. 15s. per cwt.—29 tons Lignum Vitæ, 17l. 10s. to 20l. per ton.—41 casks and 57 bags Ginger, 3l. 17s. to 11l 1s. per cwt—24 barrels Pimento, 12¼d. to 12⅞d. per lb.—1000 bags and casks Plantation Coffee, 50s. to 120s. per cwt.

1. By Mr. John Twemlow, 80 barrels re-packed Smalts, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d. per lb.—289 bags Sicily Sumack, 23s. 6d. to 26s. per cwt.—10 tons Logwood, 12l. 5s. per ton.—117 Lance Wood spars, 2s. 8d. per spar.—36 pods Verdigris, 4s. 2d. per lb.—4 casks Cream of Tartar, 116s. per cwt.—3 hhds. Gum Copal, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. per lb.—8 bottles of E. O. Peppermint, 26s. 6d. to 28s. per lb.—20 casks Argol, 40s. to 60s. per cwt.—36 casks Smalts, 2s. ¼d. to 4s. 11d. per lb.

13. By Messrs. Panter and Son, 700 bags Brasil Rice, 14s. 6d. to 43s. per cwt.

By Mr. James Large, 40 casks Olive Oil, 79l. 15s. to 80l. per tun.

14. By Messrs. Blache and Kemble, 287 bags West India Cotton Wool, from 2s. 5¼d. per lb. to 2s. 9¾. per lb.

By Messrs. J. and M. Woodhouse, 285 casks Plantation Coffee, 20s. to 111s. 6d. per cwt.

By Messrs. Coles and Son, 883 bags and casks ditto, 25s. to 110s. per cwt.

By Messrs. Tyers and Co. 472 ditto ditto, 30s. to 115s. per ditto.

By Messrs. Kymer and Co. 77 bales Porto Rico Tobacco, at 16d. per lb.

15. By Messrs. C. and R. Christie, and Co. 111 casks Dutch Madder, 29s. to 106s. per cwt.

By Mr. W. Anderson, 456 bags best Plantation Coffee, 55s. to 120s. 6d. per cwt.—561 Lance Wood spars, 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per spar.

By Mr. C. Stuart, 150 casks and bags best Plantation Coffee, 30s. to 85s. 6d. per cwt.

By Messrs. Coles (Brothers) 400 ditto ditto, 82s. 6d. to 111s. 6d. per cwt.—172 bags Cotton, 2s. 3¼d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.

16. By Messrs. Blache and Co. 1120 casks and bags Plantation Coffee, 33s. to 113s. per cwt.—140 casks and bags Trinadad Cocoa, 40s. to 112s. per cwt.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

Foreign Affairs.

DURING the past month, the public anxiety has been directed principally towards Portugal, in full expectation of intelligence arriving of the unconditional surrender of Junot and his forces, and the consequent surrender of the Russian fleet under the command of Admiral Siniavin. The expectation, however, has been completely frustrated by the conclusion of a convention between the British Commander, Sir Hew Dalrymple, and General Junot, on the 30th of August last. Of this convention, the most prominent features are, that the French troops are to be sent home in three divisions with full liberty again to serve against us, and in possession of all their arms, artillery, &c. The sick to be confided to the care of the British in Portugal, under the inspection of French medical officers, and on their recovery to be conveyed to France by the English Government, in detatchments consisting of from two to three hundred men each. Lisbon, and all the other forts which were in the occupation of the French, are by this convention to be given up to the British forces at different periods, and every facility is to be afforded to the return of the British ships after they shall have disembarked the French army at the respective ports. The Russian fleet under Admiral Siniavin has been surrendered to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, by virtue of a convention, (dated September 3d) with all their stores, &c. to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic Majesty, to be restored to the Emperor of Russia within six months after the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the two powers. Admiral Siniavin, his officers, and seamen, to be conveyed at our expence to Russia.

These conventions, so contrary to what was expected from the brilliant career of victory that appeared to open after the glorious battle of the 21st August, excited general displeasure. In his dispatches, Sir H. Dalrymple stated the danger of the coast to our ships, during the approaching winter season, and the vast importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, to have been motives that principally operated to induce him to sign the convention. Sir John Moore's expedition had not landed until it was too late; and doubts were entertained whether so large a body of men could be

furnished with a proper supply of provisions from the ships, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed.

Great discontents have prevailed in the Portuguese army, who have only been pacified by General Ferreire's assurances that every thing practicable should be done, to prevent this convention from being carried into execution. It may be proper further to add, that the embarkation of the French army has been suspended by the British commander, in consequence of representations that the French had vitiated the convention by committing numerous acts of atrocious plunder subsequently to its conclusion.

In Spain, little of importance has occured. By recent intelligence we learn that the report, in circulation towards the end of last month, of General Palafox having obtained a fresh victory near Pampeluna, has not been confirmed. On the contrary he has been obliged to retreat to Boria, within five leagues of Saragossa, in consequence of 18,000 men being detached from Burgos down to the right bank of the Ebro, in order to renew the attack on Saragossa. This detachment, however, has crossed the river and retreated into Navarre,—in consequence (it is supposed) of intelligence being received of the strength of the Spaniards in that quarter. The armies of Generals Blake, Palafox, and Castalar (who has succeeded General Castanos in the command of the Castilian army) are advancing towards the frontiers of Navarre and Biscay, with the intention, it is rumoured, of giving battle to the French army, whose head quarters are at Lograno, the actual residence of Joseph Bonaparte.

In France, Napoleon is continuing his immense hostile preparations against the Spaniards; the confederation of the Rhine are completing their respective military quotas. Austria, surrounded by hostile armies continues her vast preparations. Sweden is also prosecuting her brave contest with Russia and Denmark, with various success. In Swedish Finland the Russians—the Cossacks especially—under General Demidoff have been repulsed, and have committed ravages, that outrage all decency. The Swedish and English fleets have effected a junction under Rear Admiral Saumarez, and have blocked up the Russian fleet in Port Baltic. Reports were in circulation at the close of the month, of a successful action having been fought; in which the Russians lost six sail of the line. But no credit can as yet be attached to such a premature statement.

From America and Holland we have no information worthy of particular notice. But, in Turkey, a revolution has taken place, which does not promise to be very friendly to our commercial interests. The Sultan who last reigned has been assassinated; his successor has also been put to death, and the greater part of his ministers are supposed to have participated in the same fate, by the successful traitor Mustapha Bairacter, who is a man of great enterprize and bravery and the determined foe of the Russians. He is not, it is apprehended, equally adverse to the interests of France.

Domestic Affairs.

At home, the only affair (not already noticed in our preceding Sketch) which we have to record, is, the continuance of the hostile preparations now making. A large expedition is preparing to sail from Cork under the command of General Sir D. Baird, which is to be joined by large bodies of Guards from England. It is rumoured that all the Foot Guards are to embark on this expedition; and that the London duty will be confided to the Life Guards and Volunteers.

THE MARINE LIST.

The Penelope, *White*, arrived in the Downs from Surinam, parted from the Leeward Island Fleet, consisting of 138 sail, on 26th ult. in lat. 47. 42. Long. 37. 2. all well.

The Indefatigable frigate arrived at Plymouth, the 6th inst. with the Diane French letter of Marque, of 20 guns and 67 men, from Bordeaux, laden with naval stores, bound to the East Indies, which she captured a few hours after sailing.

The Barton, arrived at Liverpool, spoke on the 13th July, the Minerva, from Liverpool to Boston, which had been chaced that morning in lat. 41. 26. long. 43. by a French privateer, of 32 guns and full of men.

The Helke Santieres, *De Beef*, from Gothenburg to the Baltic, has been taken by a Danish privateer, retaken by an English frigate, and carried into Gothenburg.

GOTHENBURG, JULY 29.

"Yesterday arrived a convoy from the Baltic through the Belt: it is reported that four of them (three small galliots and a brig) bound to England, are taken by 17 Danish gun-boats."

The Martha, *Crawley*, (American) from Charleston to Cuba, is detained by the Meliagar frigate, and sent into Jamaica.

The schooner Robert, *Clarke*, fully laden, in coming out of Manchioneal Harbour, Jamaica, on the 16th June, got ashore on the Rocks, and immediately went to pieces.—Part of the rum saved.

The Mariner, *Cortez*, from Jamaica to London, taken in May by a French privateer, is carried into Baracoa.

The Rolla, ——, from Malta to Hayti, was detained 15th June by the Phipps SW. and sent for Jamaica.

The Brigetta Christiana, *Jansen*, from Gibraltar to Gothenburg, is taken and carried into Norway.

The Indian SW arrived at Bermuda the 29th June, with the Jeune Estella, French Schooner, from Charleston to St. Domingo.

The N.S. de Conceio Meyo Mundo, De Sousa, from Bristol to the Brasiles, struck upon a rock near Falmouth, and is full of Water. Cargo landing.

A French Schooner from Martinique to Bordeaux, was sent into Corunna 27th ult prize to the Swallow SW.

The Venus, *Pireira*, from Oporto to London, was taken and burnt the 18th November, by the Manche French frigate bound to the isles of France.

Capt. *Smith* of the Eliza Ann, arrived from Rio Janeiro, spoke in lat. 20. N. Long. 41. W. the Shipley, and the Venus, from Liverpool and St. Michael's to the West Indies; in lat. 41. 30. N. 30. W. the Æneas, Baptista, from St. Salvadore to London, out 47 days, all well. On 5th inst. at the edge of soundings the Rosamond, from Clyde to Cadiz; and on 6th, passed fleets bound to Gibraltar, Madeira, and the Brasiles.

The Ceres, *Palmer*, bound to London, put back to Jamaica, leeky, 21st May, and has been condemned.

The Princess Amelia, *Dickson*, and the Aimy, *Aitkin*, arrived off Dover from Grenada, sailed from Tortola 26th June, with a fleet, under convoy of HMS. Camilla, Rosario, and Sattelite, and parted on 20th July in a fog, and blowing fresh from the westward, in lat. 41. N. long. 37. 30. W.

The Perseverance, *Stavers*, of London, was well at Gallipago's Island about seven months ago, expected daily to sail to England. She had captured a Spanish vessel laden with sugar.

The Louisa Auguste French schooner, from Martinique to Bordeaux, with produce, arrived at Plymouth 8th instant, prize to the Swallow SW.

The Rebecca, *Fitch*, of London, was well 30th Oct. at Gallipago's Islands.

The Christiana, Danish privateer, of 14 guns, from Bergen, is taken by the Cygnet SW. and brought into Leith.

The Piedmontois French frigate, of 50 guns and 500 men, was taken on 8th March, after an action of three days, by the St. Florenzo frigate, of 36 guns, and towed into Columbo, totally dismasted.—The Piedmontais had 167 men killed and wounded.—Captain Hardinge, of the St. Florenzo, 12 seamen, and two lascars, were killed, and 25 men wounded.

The Alexander Lindo, Powditch, from Liverpool to Rio Janeiro, was all well, 30th ult. in lat. 43. 20. N. long. 12. W.

The Hannah and Sally, *Jones*, from China to Amsterdam; and the Reliance, *Simmons*, from Batavia to Boston, were sent into the Cape of Good Hope, on 20th and 23d April, by the Otter sloop of war.

The Jonge Harriet, *Kemp*, from the coast of Spain to Great Britain, has been taken by a French privateer, retaken by an English frigate, and arrived at Portsmouth,

The Prince of Austurius, *Baxter*, from Dublin to Barbadoes, was captured 23d June, to windward of Barbadoes, by the Renommee, French privateer, of one gun and 95 men, and carried into Martinique on 26th. The mate and crew quitted their quarters soon after the action began.—The master contended with the boarders singly, and was dreadfully wounded.

The Nettley schooner upset in a squall off Barbadoes; only 9 people saved.

The Robert and Jane, *Park*, of and from South Shields, bound to London, was lost on Hasbro' Sand 3d inst. crew saved.

The Worcester, *Wood*, from Madras, was left at Point de Galle 14th March, having received damage, and supposed would go to Bombay or Bengal.

The Ramha dos Angos, *Doates*, from Goa to Lisbon, was sent into the Cape of Good Hope 5th May, by the Phœnix, *Burn*, from London.

The Margaretta, *Murray*, from Monte Video to the West Indies, sailed from Rio Janeiro the end of September last, and has not since been heard of.

The Propitious, *Clough*, from Hull to

Prince Edward's Island, put into Thurso Bay, 3d instant, after engaging a Danish privateer on that coast.

La Franchise privateer, of 9 guns and 70 men, is taken to the windward of Barbadoes, by the Belette SW and carried into Barbadoes.

A ship belonging to a convoy bound to Surinam was captured off Surinam 1st June by the Renommee French schooner privateer, and carried to Cayenne.

The brig Lark, from Halifax, is captured off Surinam by the Fripon and Jalouse privateers, and sent for Guadaloupe.

The sloop General Green, of and from Surinam to Suramne, is captured off Surinam, and sent for Gadaloupe.

The Comet SW. arrived at Plymouth on 15th inst. from the Coast of Spain, with the Sylph French corvette, of 18 guns and 100 men, which she captured 10th, after an action of 20 minutes, in which the Sylph had 7 men killed and 5 wounded; the Comet none killed or wounded. The Diligent Corvette, of 20 guns and 150 men, and Espeigle, of 18 guns and 100 men, were in company, but run away; they were bound to Martinique and laden with flour.

The Caroline, Spanish schooner, from St. Sebastian's to Buenos Ayres, with dispatches, arrived at Plymouth 14th inst. prize to the Unicorn and Phœnix frigates.

The Goede Hoop, *Spelde*, from Carisham to London, has been twice taken by Danish gun boats, retaken by a British SW. and carried into Gothenburg, 1st inst. It is reported that four Swedish vessels from the Baltic, were taken about the same time in the Belt, by the Danes.

The London Packet, *Purvis*, from Trinidada to Liverpool, was left at Tortola, leaky, on 26th June.

The Margaret, *Spendlove*, from London to Halifax, put into Falmouth, 15th, with four feet water in her hold.

The Leviathian, *Shuttleworth*; and the Perseverance, *Stavers*; of London, were well at the Gallipagos Islands, the former in January, and the latter 5th February last.

The Pickle schooner is lost at Cadiz. Crew saved.

The Orion, *Robinja*; from Carlsham to London, is put into Yarmouth, having been on shore on Hasbro' Sand.

The Harmony, ——, from Demerara to London, put into Grenada in June, with damage.

The Mars, Reeves, from the Indian coast, arrived at Jamaica 10th June; she was captured the day before by the Duguay Trouin Privateer, of 3 guns and 35 men, who threw her guns overboard and otherwise dismantled her.

The Vengeur privateer of 12 guns and 86 men, belong to Guadaloupe, (formerly the Tobago schooner) prize to the Aurora frigate, and the Swedish schooner West Indian. *Clare*, from Jaquemel to St. Bartholomew's, detained by the Aurora arrived at Jamaica 15th June.

The Bellona, ——, from Charleston and Nassau to Jamaica, was sent into Jamaica 17th June by the Garland frigate.

The Elizabeth (a Dane), from Cuba to America, was sent into Jamaica 17th June, by the Sandwich brig of war.

The Morne Fortunee brig of war, arrived at Jamaica 12th June, with the Endeavour, *Mitchell*, which sailed for that port the 17th May, for the Spanish Main, and was captured by the Santinelle French privateer, of 3 guns and 15 men, and carried into Cuba, from whence she was cut out by the Morne Fortunee on 31st.

The Grinder, *Ferguson*, from Jamaica to the Indian Coast, was captured 7th June off Port Royal, by the Duguay Trouin privateer; retaken by the Dispatch SW. and carried into Jamaica.

The American brig Express, which was captured in January last by the Muros SW. and sent to Jamaica, was retaken by the crew and carried into Campeachy.

The Alexander Drogging schooner, bound to Kingston, Jamaica, with a cargo of logwood, was captured 13th June by a French schooner privateer, and after being plundered and the whole of the rigging destroyed, was given up. The privateer also captured a small sloop.

The Adelle French privateer, of 18 guns and 143 men, was captured in the Indian Seas on 5th December, by the Russell man of war.—She sailed from the Isle of France on 14th July, on a seven months' cruize.

The Venus, *Dunn*, and Scorpion, *Bunker*, from London to the South Seas, were well on 12th April, in lat. 2. 30. S. long. 23. 40. W.

The Ajax, *Stewart*, from Clyde to Rio Janeiro, in company with the Elizabeth, bound to Trinidad, were all well 2d inst. in lat. 49. 30. long. 12. 30.

The Melville, *Rioch*, from London and Madeira, was all well on 30th June, in lat. 3. 20. N. long. 23. W.

The Peraty cutter privateer, of Guadaloupe, (late the Barbara cutter) of 12 guns and 90 men, sailed from Charleston 10th July, and was captured on the 17th by the Guerriere frigate.

The Spanish brig San Domingo, from Vera Cruz to Campeachy, and the Spanish schooner Caude Cario, from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, were captured on the 3d and 9th of May by the Hebe frigate, and sent for Jamaica.—She captured four or five other small vessels, took out their cargoes, and destroyed them.

The Minorca, *Governeaux*, from Jamaica to the Indian Coast, was taken by the Jean Bart privateer, of 8 guns and 120 men,—retaken the next day by the Melampus frigate, and carried to Jamaica.

The El Voladero Spanish brig of war, of 20 guns and 130 men, from Pensacola to Vera Cruz, was taken 9th May by the Hebe frigate, and carried into Jamaica.

The Dolphin sloop of war was lost on the coast of Holland on 7th inst.—Crew saved, and prisoners.

The Griffon French brig of war of 16 guns and 120 men, from Rochfort and Martinique, on her return to France (via

Pensacola) was taken 12th May, by the Bacchante frigate, and sent into Jamaica.

The James Danish schooner, from the Havannah to Bourdeaux, was taken 8th last. near Bourdeaux, by the Iris frigate, and is arrived off Dover.

The Poloma, or Charlotte, from Lisbon to Madeira and London, was taken and burnt by two French frigates in November last.

The Rolla, *Thompson*, from Gibraltar to Cape Francois, was detained 5th June by the Phipps brig of war, and arrived at Jamaica the 19th.

The Alert (American) Davidson, from Cuba to Alexandria, was sent into Jamaica 19th June by the Phipps brig of war.

The Magdalena Spanish schooner, from St. Domingo to Porto Rico, was sent into Jamaica 22d June, by the Adamant man-of war.

The Resolution, *Masterton*, for London, was struck with lightning on 1st July, in Port Antonio harbour, Jamaica, which destroyed her fore-mast.

The Swift, *Kellar*, of Kingston, Jamaica, was taken 9th June, by the Jean Bart French privateer, and carried into Cuba.

The Ann, *Douglas*, belonging to Montego Bay, bound to Kingston, Jamaica, was driven on shore by a French privateer 14th June, and lost.

The Joseph (American), *Elsworth*, from Cuba to Charleston, was sent into Jamaica 3d July, by the Grecian brig of war.

The Henrietta, *Coultin*, from Port au Prince to Liverpool, was sent into Jamaica 5th July, by the Avon sloop of war.

The Mercury, *Sewell*, from Jamaica to New Brunswick, put back 8th July, having been plundered on the 4th, by the Jean Bart French privateer, which had captured the schooner Coote, from St. Andrew to Jamaica.

The Cygnet, *Bale*, from Jamaica to London, is supposed to be lost on the Camaynes.

The Adventure, *Burn*, of South Shields, is lost on her homeward passage from Davis's Streights, where she had been discharging her cargo of stores, &c. for Government, at some of the Danish factories in that port.—Crew saved.

The Goodrich, from Guernsey to Gibraltar, taken by a French privateer, is carried into Roscoff.

The Elizabeth, *Iverson*, from Malta to London, was taken and burnt 19th March by two French frigates bound to Toulon.

The Young John, ——, of North Shields, was wrecked upon River Island, River St. Lawrence, 18th June; crew and materials saved.—The Aid, of Shields, and Prospect, of Newcastle, were both on shore, but got off with some damage, and arrived at Quebec.

The Vicissitude, *Goodsir*, from Jamaica, was on shore on the Goodwin Sands on Saturday but got off the following tide.

A few days since, three sail of the line, two frigates, and six brigs, sailed from Brest, but were chaced back by a division of the Channel fleet, except one of the French frigates, which got on shore near Brest, and was destroyed by the Minerva frigate.

The General Ferrand, French schooner letter of marque, of 5 guns and 50 men, from Barracoa to Charleston, with coffee, is taken and carried into Nassau.

The Speedy, *Burley*, from Surinam to Halifax, has been taken, retaken, and carried into Halifax.

The Harmony, *Wilson*, from Demerara to London, was taken off St. Kitt's 22d June, and carried into St. Martin's.

The Ocean, *Woodley*, from Jamaica to Boston, was taken 10th April by a French privateer, and carried into Cuba.

JAMAICA, JULY 10.

"It is reported that a brig and a schooner from Halifax to this island, were captured and carried into Barracoa the early part of last month."

The Catherina, *Werdler*, from London to Stockholm, sprung a leak in the Baltic, and was obliged to run ashore near Turreco, between Malmo and Ystad.—Cargo entirely damaged.

A brig belonging to Wells, that sailed with the convoy for Gothenburg, from the Nore on the 2d inst. (supposed to have been loaded in London) foundered in the night of the 11th in the Sleeve.—Captain and crew saved.

The Schuylkill, *Tuttle*, from Philadelphia to Oporto (supposed to be lost) being warned off Oporto, put into Ferrol, delivered her cargo there, and returned to Philadelphia 15th ult.

The Britannia, *Aldiers*, from Liverpool to Boston, was spoken with 20th July, in lat. 47. 44. long. 51. W. all well, by the Amity, arrived in the Clyde from New Brunswick.

The Catherine (of Greenock), *Morrison*, from Bermuda to New York, has been taken, retaken, and arrived at Halifax.

The Eliza, *Nexhall*, from Amsterdam to Boston, was on shore near Deal 23d inst. but got off with loss of two anchors and cables.

The Diana, arrived at Plymouth, sailed from Cape Francois 15th ult. in company with the Hellen, *Parker*, for Liverpool, and parted in lat. 15. 19. long. 9. 25.

The Adelle French corvette, pierced for 18 guns, but only eight mounted, with 42 men, laden with provisions for Guadaloupe, arrived at Plymouth 25th instant, prize to the Indefatigable frigate.

The Mouche French national schooner, of one gun, four swivels, and 24 men, from Bayonne to the Havannah, with dispatches, arrived at Plymouth 27th instant, prize to the Cossack SW.

The Jalouse French privateer, of 4 guns and 75 men, was taken 2d ult. near Barbadoes, by the Bellette sloop of war.—She had captured the Mary, of Halifax.

The Venture, *Merl*, from London to Gothenburg, sprung a leak and foundered in the Sleeve 19th instant.—Crew saved.

The Mary and Allison, ——, from Cork to London, is put into Feversham with much damage.

The Espoir French sloop, with naval

stores from L'Orient, is captured by the Shannon frigate, and sent into Plymouth.

The Alexander, and the Northumberland, outward bound Indiamen, with the brig Mentor, from London to the Cape of Good Hope, were well 17th June, in lat. 14. 48. S. long. 31. 25. W.

A brig from Falmouth to London, is on shore near Dungeness, and it is feared will be lost.

The Foudroyant French privateer, of 10 guns and 18 men, arrived at Portsmouth on 1st instant, captured off Havre by the Linnet SW.

The Espiegle French brig privateer, of 16 guns, arrived at Cork 1st inst. prize to the Sybille frigate.

The Rapid French schooner, of one gun and 22 men, from Bayonne and Cayenne to Martinique, (with dispatches), was captured 18th July, by the Bellette sloop of war, and sent into Barbadoes.

The Hiram, arrived at Cork 28th ult. sailed 21st July, in company with a fleet, under convoy of the Nemesis frigate, and parted in the Gulph of St. Lawrence.

The Dominica packet, arrived at Liverpool, sailed from Trinidad 17th July, with the Hussar frigate and three other vessels, for Tortola and Liverpool, and parted in the night after sailing.

The Venus, *Reay*, from London to South America, was well on the 13th June, about 180 miles westward of Rio Janeiro.

The Sophia, *Smith*, from London to Malta, was all well 26th ult. off Cape Finisterre, with a fair wind.

The schooner Stag, *Derbyshire*, was stranded at Roseau, Dominica, in a gale on the 14th July.—Most of the crew saved.

The Tiger, *Porter*, arrived at Liverpool, sailed from Barbadoes 24th July.—On the 28th saw the Nemesis frigate, with ten sail under convoy from Quebec.

Three French luggers captured two sloops and two brigs, bound up Channel, off Eastbourne, on 1st inst. The Aurora, *Weatherall*, from Newport to Chatham, run on shore to avoid them, and it is feared will be lost.

The General Boyd, *Smith*, from Surinam to London, put back leaky, and is condemned.

The Dart, of and for London, from Malta, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Tunis.

The Eliza (American), *Norfan*, from Lisbon; and the Diana,——, from Trieste, are detained and sent into Malta.

The George Town, of and from Belfast to Jamaica, was captured 3st May, to windward of Barbadoes, by the Serpent French brig.

The Thomas and Deborah, of and from Halifax, has been taken by the Mouche French privateer,—retaken by the Maria sloop of war, and carried into Antigua.

The schooner Fanny and Polly, of and from St. Vincent's, is taken by a French privateer, and carried into Martinique.

The Seahorse frigate arrived at Malta 26th July, with a Turkish frigate of 50 guns and 700 men, which she captured near the Archipelago, after an engagement of four hours. The [illegible] and six men killed and seven or [illegible] wounded; the Turkish frigate had five hundred men killed and wounded. Two other frigates attacked the Sea Horse at the same time, one of which she sunk the first broadside, the other escaped.

The Adamant MW. arrived in the Downs this morning with part of her convoy from Jamaica, some of the fleet having put into Plymouth

The Larkins, *Forster*, from Jamaica, is arrived off Hastings; parted from the fleet 10th inst. all well.

A sloop, bound to Gibraltar, and a ship, were taken on Saturday night off Dunnose, by a French lugger privateer, of 14 guns, and full of men.

The Pennsylvania, *Thomas*, bound to the Baltic, was taken 10th July, and carried into Copenhagen.

The sloop Trafalgar, *Tynes*, of Trinidad, has been taken by the Roudeur French privateer, retaken by the Grenada SW. and carried into Grenada.

The Chiswick, ——, of Liverpool, was wrecked 19th July near Aux Cayes.

The Aurora, *Wetherall*, from Newport to Chatham, which was on shore near Eastbourn, got off 4th instant, and proceeded on her voyage.

The Hoppet, ——, from Gothenburg, is taken and carried into Dragoe.

The Ocean, *Tracey*, from Quebec to Plymouth, parted from the Nemesis frigate in the Gulf of St. Lawrence 20th August, and bore away for Halifax leaky.

The Valentine, *Fell*, from London to Quebec, is put into Hull leaky.

The Patriot, *Pinsen*, bound to Cadiz, is put back to Plymouth with damage.

The George Town, ——, from Belfast to Jamaica, stated in the List of the 6th instant to be captured by a French privateer, is carried into Cayenne.

The Richard and Sarah, *Newton*, sailed from Weymouth for London, about a fortnight ago, and has not since been heard of.

On the 19th July a French brig of war arrived at La Guayra, from France, with dispatches; on the 16th she sailed again, was captured two hours after by the Acasta frigate, and carried back.

The Seringapatam, *Clark*; Elizabeth, *Bunker*; and Sarah, *Briscoe*, of London, were well 5th May at De Bays Island.

The Sally, *Phillips*, from America to Bourdeaux, is detained by the Indefatigable frigate, and sent into Plymouth.

The Cygnet, *Bale*, from Jamaica to London, was lost on the Grand Camaynes. The crew and part of the cargo saved.

The Alexander, *Jack*, from Gothenburg to Belfast, foundered in the North Sea. Captain arrived at Montrose.

The American schooner Penelope, *Boyle*, from Cuba to Baltimore; the swedish schooner Helena, *Schatt*, from Hayti to St. Bartholomew's, are detained and sent into Jamaica.

The sloop Ceres, ——, from Arundel to London, laden with flour, has been taken, retaken, and carried into Dover.

The Friendship, *Miller*, from Falmouth, Jamaica, to London, sprung a leak, and put into Montego Bay.

The Commerce, ——, from Halifax to Jamaica, was taken 4th July by the Plutus French privateer; retaken on the 7th by the Meleager frigate, and sent into Jamaica.

The sloop Swift, of Aberdeen, from Gibraltar to London, was taken off the Isle of Wight by a French privateer; retaken by the Goshawk SW. and sent into Portsmouth 12th inst.

The cargo of the Chiswick, *Cullan*, from Liverpool to Cape Francois, which vessel was wrecked near Aux Cayes in July, was saved by the Diamond frigate, and carried to Jamaica.

The brig Lord Nelson, *Deelder*; the brig Revenge, *Pearson*; and schooner Morne Fortunee, *Davis*, of Jamaica, are taken and carried into Cuba.

The ship Daphne, of and from Charleston, from Africa, put into Cayenne in distress, where she was taken possession of, the cargo taken out and sold, and ship dismasted. Crew paid off and sent to America.

The Dove, *Williams*, from Wicklow to Swansea, with copper ore, was on shore near Wexford 10th instant.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,
From Lloyd's List.

ARRIVED AT STANDGATE CREEK.

August 7.—Blucher, *Mercer*, Fanny Sewell, *Gale*, from Malta.

August 8.—Hope, *Stewart*, from Gibraltar.

August 10.—Satyr, *Johns*, from Malta; left Gibraltar 23d July.

August 15.—Galatea, *Rennison*, from Mogadore.

August 17.—Santa Rosalia, *Rout*, from Malta.

August 29.—Polly, *Fallack*, from Gibraltar.

August 31.—Snake, *Cuzens*, from Malta.

Sept. 6.—Berwick Packet, *Jameson*, Goodhope, *Hodge*, from Gibraltar. Sally, *Wallis*, from Malaga. Union, *Shembria*, from Malta.

Sept. 7.—Jane, *Heselwood*, from Mogadore.

Sept. 8.—Swift, *Tongue*, from Malaga.

Sept. 12.—Gatcomb, *Fox*, from Gibraltar.

Sept. 13.—Catherine and Ann, ——, from Malta.

ARRIVED AT PORTSMOUTH.

August 5.—Humber AS; a fleet, from the Downs.

August 6.—Kingston, *Richards*, Unity, *Cooper*, from London, for the South Seas. Black Prince, *Fraser*, from London, for Malta.

August 7.—Mary, *Rice*, from Malaga. Fylla SW.; Fearless GB.; a fleet, from the Downs. Princess of Brazil, *Gammon*, from London, for Cadiz. Herald, Pitt, Adventure, Goodintent transports, from the Downs.

August 8.—Pinto SW. from Spain, with dispatches. Lord Dupplin, *Bald*, from London, for Madeira. Frances and Eliza, and Harvey transports, from the Downs.

August 10.—A Portuguese frigate; San Domingo, ——, from the Brasils. Violet lugger, from the Eastward. Caridade ——, from Pernambucco.

August 11.—Dextrous GB.; a fleet; Lark, *Hawkins*, from the Downs, for Corunna. Rattler, *Walker*, Stag, ——, from the Downs, for Oporto.

August 12.—Sparrow SW. Resolute GB. a fleet; King of Sweden, ——; Three Sisters, ——; Eleanor, *Jackson*; Thomas and Alice, ——, from the Downs. Soleby frigate, from off Havre.

August 13.—Sattelite SW. from Surinam.

August 14.—Abundance SS. from the Cape of Good Hope; sailed 24th May. Flora, *Elliot*, from St. Croix.

August 15.—Violet SW. on a cruize.

August 16.—Fleche SW. on a cruize.

August 17.—Veteran MW. Admiral *Dacres*, from Jamaica. Rattler SW. from Newfoundland. Neptune, *Messervy*, from Halifax.

August 19.—Monmouth MW. Furious GB. with a fleet; Fort William, Asia, Walthamstow, Indiamen; Sir A. Hammond, *Barr*, from the Downs.

August 23.—Beagle SW. with a fleet, from the Downs. Dapper GB. Linnet SW. on a cruize. Devaynes, Sir S. Lushington, Union, Ocean, Indiamen, from the Downs.

August 24.—Daring GB. on a cruize.

August 25.—Racehorse SW. from Guernsey. Escort GB. on a cruize. Liffey, *Finlay*, from London, for Malta.

August 26.—Amphion, *Jorchson*, from Gothenburg. Niobe frigate, two transports, from Cork. Duke of York, *Carr*, from St. Croix and Cork. Harriet, *Lester*, from London, for Halifax.

August 27.—Jacob, Mary, Aid, John, transports, from Spain and Plymouth.

August 30.—Ant schooner: a fleet; Austin, *Hunter*; Juno, *Sims*; Trident, *Fowler*; Cambo, ——; Æneas, ——; Phillips, *Smith*; Martha, *White*; Fanny, *Prending*; John, *Wood*, from the Downs. Comet SW. from Plymouth.

August 31.—Algesiras, *Roalf*, from New Providence. Prospect, *Spencer*, from the Downs, for the Cape of Good Hope. Princess Charlotte, *Hearn*, from ditto, bound to New Brunswick.

Sept. 1.—Kangaroo SW. from Lisbon, with dispatches from Sir A. Wellesley. Thunderer MW. from the Mediterranean, with dispatches. Paz schooner, with dispatches from Spain. Rainha de Portugal, Portuguese man of war, from the Brasils. Africanne frigate, from Madeira; sailed 11th August.

Sept. 2.—Susannah, *Brook*, from Madeira; St. Alban's man of war, from off Lisbon, with dispatches.

Sept. 3.—Zealous MW. with a fleet of transports; Ganges, *Main*; Uranie, *Phillips*; Friends, *Russell*; Concord, *Otway*; Ann, *Shotten*; Jenny, *Suter*; Fortune, *Andrews*; Pomona, *Rendall*; Tyger, *Christal*; Arethusa, *Davidson*, from Gibraltar.

Sept. 5.—Robert and Ann, *Smith*; Robert, *Parr*, from Quebec (part of HMS. Nemesis's convoy); Warspite SW. Quebec frigate, from the Downs; Solebay ditto, from off Havre.

Sept. 6.—Goshawk SW. from a cruize.

Sept. 8.—Charlton, *Folger*; Cyrus, *West*, from London, for the South Seas.

Sept. 9.—Lark SW from Curacoa.

Sept. 11.—Escort GB. from a cruize. Redwing SW. from Plymouth. Hardy GB. from a cruize.

Sept. 12.—Nestor, *M'Kinnan*; Mariner, *Brown*, from Quebec. A Portuguese frigate, a sloop of war, Aurora, Urania, Amizade, Belizario, Rio Janeiro. Invincivel, Flora, Uranez, Fama. Paquet de Rio, from the Brasilies. Linda Pernambuco, from Pernambuco; Caledonia, *Boag*, from Quebec.

Sept. 13.—Collingwood, *Osborn*, from Dominica.

Sept. 14.—Supply, *Brown*; Sally, *Cook*, from Quebec. Nemesis frigate, Gannet, Maquito SW. with a fleet, from the Downs.

Sept. 15.—Jupiter MW. with a fleet; Furious GB. from the Downs; Hippomenes SW. from the West Indies.

SAILED FROM PORTSMOUTH.

August 5.—Illustrious, Mediator MW. for the Eastward.

August 7.—Hardy GB. a fleet of transports, for the Downs.

August 9.—Eurydice frigate, Primrose SW. about 30 transports, for Portugal. Fylla frigate, for Spain. Decade ditto, for Madeira. Clarkson, *Stephenson*, for Madeira and Brasiles. Prss. of Brazil, *Gammon*, for Cadiz.

August 11.—Fearless GB. a fleet, for the Downs.

August 15.—Loire frigate, for Spain. Tigre MW. for the Channel Fleet.

August 16.—Solebay frigate, for off Havre. Centurion MW. Diligence SS. a fleet, for Halifax.

August 17.—Peruvian SW. for Westward. Abundance SS. for the Downs. Duckingfield, *Cramitch*, for Jamaica.

August 18.—Ant schooner, a fleet, for the Downs.

August 19.—Furious GB. a fleet, for the Downs.

August 20.—Pluto SW. with a fleet for Spain.

August 22.—Fleche SW. for Plymouth. Podargus SW. for Spain, with dispatches. Albicore SW. Sharpshooter GB. a fleet, for Guernsey.

August 24.—Success frigate, Tortoise SW. for ——. King of Sweden, ——; Providence, *Amos*, for Lisbon; Lord Dupplin, *Bald*; Calista, *Weatherhead*, for Madeira. Venus, *Kelly*; Eleonora, *Hodgson*; Experiment, *Blakey*; Hind, *Turnbull*; Beaver, *Pearson*, for Gibraltar. Elizabeth, *Winter*; Rattler, *Walker*; Stag, *Thompson*; Success, *Bennett*; Peace and Plenty, ——; Harmony, *Watmus*; Joseph and Mary, ——; Boa Esperanca, —; Vestal, *Sheppard*; Union, *Ecmison*; Stag, *Wheatley*, for Oporto. Cynthia, *Wayth*; Black Prince, *Fraser*; Rolla, *Springall*; Lord Duncan, *Barrett*, for Malta. Zephyr, *Jeffray*, for Figueira. Malvina, *Smith*; Wonder, *Dean*; Fair Tree, *Martin*; Vine, *Martin*; Industrious, *Doward*, for Malaga. Honduras Packet, *Todrig*; Kingston, *Glenville*, for the South Seas. Maria Christina, ——; Active, *Boutland*; Ruby, Moncer; Harriet, *Huntley*, for Cadiz. Mary, *Gray*, for Gijon.

August 26.—Escort gun brig, for off Cherbourg.

August 27.—Liffey, *Finlay*, for Malta. Daring GB. Harmony, Sykes transports for Plymouth. Linnet GB. for off Havre.

August 28.—Dapper GB. a fleet, for the Downs.

August 29.—Forrester sloop of war, for Spain, Portugal, and West Indies, with a few ships under convoy.

August 30.—Ant schooner, to the Eastward.

Sept. 1.—Linnet SW. on a cruize.

Sept. 2.—Kangaroe SW. for the Downs.

Sept. 3.—Comet SW. for Portugal. Beagle SW. a fleet, for the Downs.

Sept. 9.—Goshawk SW. on a cruize.

Sept. 10.—Quebec frigate, for off Havre.

Sept. 11.—Defender GB. with a fleet, for the Downs.

Sept. 13.—Ant schooner, with a fleet of transports, for Falmouth.

Sept. 14.—St. Albans MW. to the Eastward. Alpha cutter, on a cruize.

Sept. 15.—Niobe frigate, for Spain. Rattler SW. with a fleet for Newfoundland, &c. Redwing SW. with a fleet, for the Mediterranean.

ARRIVED OFF PORTSMOUTH.

August 8.—Eliza Ann, *Smith*, from Rio Janeiro; sailed 12th June.

Sept. 11.—Ramilies MW. with a fleet, from Tortola. Cove, *Westley*, from Tobago. John, *Crabtree*, from Bahia. Edward, *Lovie*, from Jamaica.

Sept. 12.—Amelia frigate, with a fleet, from Quebec.

PASSED BY PORTSMOUTH.

August 30.—Bold GB.; a fleet of transports; Liberty, *Scott*, for Cork.

ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

August 5.—Devonshire, *Gibbons*, from Youghall.

August 8.—Prosperous, *Mitchell*; Thomas, *Hammond*, from Waterford; Mary, *Bradburn*, from Cork.

August 16.—Hakwe, *Brinton*, from New Brunswick; New Success, *Fitzgerald*, from Youghall.

August 29.—Wm. and Mary, *Ewen*, from Waterford.

Sept. 13.—John and Sally, *Bray*, from Youghall. John and Thomas, *Gordon*, from Waterford.

ARRIVED AT WEYMOUTH.

August 5.—Jane and Catherine, ——, from Dungarvon.

ARRIVED AT POOLE.

August 7.—Edward, *Curren*, from Youghall.

August 14.—Hawke, *Brinton*, from Miramichi. Garland, *Stanworth*, from Gothenburg.

August 16.—Flora, *Clements*, from Newfoundland.

August 17.—Charlton, *Breddy*; Hope, ——; Mary, ——, from Newfoundland.

August 21.—Bulbury, *Hardy*; Jane, *Tuckar*, from Newfoundland. Lady Ann, *Collis*, from Pictow; Hibernia, *Serry*, from Youghall.

Sept. 8.—Harmony, *Payne*, from Waterford, in 22 days.

Sept. 9.—Triton, *Rawlings*, from Quebec: John, *Pittman*, from Newfoundland.

Sept. 10.—Emulation, *Brown*; Com-

merce, *Young*; Prss. Royal, *Norton*, from Newfoundland. Nymph, *Turner*, from St Andrew's. Collingwood, *Osborne*, from the West Indies, with loss of topmast.

SAILED FROM POOLE.

Sept. 10.—Hope, *Tucker*, for Oporto; Lady Ann, *Collis* for Newfoundland.

ARRIVED OFF BEACHY HEAD.

August 8.—L'invention, *M'Leman*, from Rio Janeiro.

ARRIVED AT PLYMOUTH.

August 6.—Indefatigable frigate, Cheerly GB. from a cruize.

August 8.—Swallow SW. from Corunna; Favourite cutter, from a cruize; Indefatigable lugger, from Madeira.

August 9.—Durham transport, from Portsmouth, with damage, having been run foul of by the Phœnix West Indiaman. Gibraltar MW. from Corunna. Parthian SW. from the Downs. Mediator MW. from Portsmouth.

August 10.—Pompee MW. from a cruize.

August 13.—Nancy, *Jackson*; Ann, *Barrosos*, from Oporto. Encounter GB. from off the Tagus; Polly, *Vallask*, from Gibraltar.

August 14.—Eurydice frigate, Primrose SW. 50 transports, from Portsmouth, bound to Portugal. Redwing SW. from the Mediterranean. Johanna, ——; a Spanish schooner, from Teneriffe.

August 15.—Decade, Fylla frigates, from Portsmouth. Alcmene frigate, from the coast of Spain, spoke, on the 13th, about 120 leagues SW. of Ushant, the expedition under Sir Harry Burrard, the wind being then SW. Mentor victualler, from Corunna. Weazel SW. from the Westward.

August 16.—Peterel SW. from Jamaica.

August 17.—Elizabeth, *Chapman*, from Jamaica.

August 18.—Subtle schooner, from Barbadoes, with dispatches; sailed 10th ult.

August 20.—Sapphire SW. from the Cape of Good Hope. Narcissus frigate, from the Eastward.

August 21.—Diana, *Mainwaring*, from Cape Francois; sailed 15th July.

August 22.—Attack GB. a fleet of victuallers, from Spain. Endeavour AS. a fleet, from Wales. Sally, *Nichols*, from Oporto and Falmouth.

August 23.—Nimrod cutter, from off Brest.

August 25.—Eleonora Charlotta, *Dahlstrom*; Henrietta, *Lorens*, from Stockholm. Pallas frigate, on a cruize.

August 27.—Growler GB. a fleet of victuallers, from off Rochefort. St. George MW. Insolent GB. from a cruize. Cheerful GB. from Gijon.

August 29.—Entreprenante cutter, a fleet of victuallers, from off Brest. Encounter GB. from a cruize.

August 31.—Phœnix frigate, a Spanish ditto, from Corunna. N. S. de la Jungera, lugger, from Gijon, last from Guernsey. Peacock SW. from Figueira, with dispatches. Alpha cutter, from off Cadiz, with dispatches. Surinam SW. Resolution privateer, from a cruize. Prueba Spanish frigate.

Sept. 1.—Black Joke lugger, from Gibraltar. Hindostan MW. from off Lisbon. Orestes SW. from Cadiz and Lisbon, with dispatches. Favourite cutter, from Corunna, with dispatches. Resolution brig, from Newfoundland and Madeira.

Sept. 3.—Scorpion SW. from off Lisbon, with seven transports. Swan, *Woodcarry*, from Teneriffe. Sally, *Wallis*, from Alicant.

Sept. 4.—Flora, *Hayes*; Ocean, *Ellerby*, from Quebec. Freedom, ——, from Benecario.

Sept. 5.—Gosport, *Dertham*, from London. Helena SW. a fleet, from Ireland. Encounter GB. Pompee, Neptune MW. from a cruize. Diana, *Welty*, from Gothenberg, for Madeira.

Sept. 6.—Jonge Hendrick, *Poo*, from Oporto; sailed 23d ult. Minerva frigate, from a cruize.

Sept. 8.—Sybelle frigate, Pilchard, Whiting schooners, from a cruize. Comet SW. from Portsmouth.

Sept. 10.—Queen Charlotte, *Lye*, from Malta. Dragon MW. from a cruize.

Sept. 11.—Windsor Castle, Queen, MW. with a fleet, from Gibraltar.

Sept. 12.—Nimrod SW. from Tortola; Ocean, *Facey*; Trelawney, *Walker*; Two Brothers, *Chandler*, from Quebec. Endeavour, *Wood*, from Malta; Sally, *Baird*; Lord Mulgrave, ——; Elizabeth, *Kendall*; Merchant, *Fotheringham*; Arbulla, *Mason*, from Gibraltar. Sally, *Phillips*, from America, detained, bound to Bourdeux. Stork, *Chambers*, from Jamaica, bound to Cork. Penka Franca, *Numbard*, from Pernambucco. Matchless, *O'Reilley*, from Corunna.

Sept. 13.—Friends, *Broderick*, from Quebec. Endeavour AB. with a fleet of coasters, from the Westward.

Sept. 14.—Aigle frigate, from off Ferrol.

SAILED FROM PLYMOUTH.

August 5.—Scorpion SW. for off Lisbon.

August 9.—Amethyst, Indefatigable, Prs. Charlotte frigates, to the Westward.

August 10.—Naiad frigate, on a cruize. Plover SW. for Spain. Morristown AS. a fleet, for Wales.

August 16.—Leviathan MW. for the Channel fleet.

August 17.—Eurydice frigate, Primrose SW. 38 transports, for Portugal.

August 20.—Tigre MW. on a cruize.

August 21.—Speldrake SW. for Jersey. Emerald frigate, to the Westward.

August 23.—Mediator frigate, for off the Tagus. Cricket AS. for Corunna. Narcissus frigate, for Oporto.

August 25.—Gibraltar MW. Foxhound SW. on a cruize. Crocus SW. with a fleet for the Downs.

August 27.—Pompe MW. Intelligent GB. to the Eastward.

Sept. 5.—Swallow SW. a fleet of light transports, for Spain. Endeavour AS. a fleet, for Wales.

Sept. 8.—Plover SW. on a cruize. Comet ditto, for Spain.

Sept. 10.—Sybille frigate, Growler GB. on a cruize. Alpha cutter, with a fleet, for the Downs.

Sept. 13.—Joseph cutter, a fleet, for Ireland. Stork, *Chambers* (from Jamaica) for Cork. Pompee MW. to the Westward

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

August 2—Bonne Citoyenne SW. from off Brest.

August 3—Urania, *Vassell*, from Oporto, with loss of mainmast, and other damage.

August 6—Prs. Charlotte packet, from Jamaica; sailed 20th June.

August 7—Black Joke lugger, from Corunna, in 6 days.

August 8—Phœnix, *Taylor*, from London, for Jamaica, with trifling damage, having run foul of a transport.

August 9—Morning Star, *Wood*, from Plymouth, for Cadiz.

August 12—Humber AS from the Downs. Sally, *Nicholls*, from Oporto.

August 13—Traffic, *Main*, from Demerara. Earl St. Vincents, *Cook*, from Cork.

August 14—Esdaile, *Wynton*, from Woolwich, for Halifax. Nancy, *Forster*, from London, for Quebec. Alert SW.; a fleet of transports, from Portsmouth, bound to Cork.

August 16—Ant, *Harris*, from Liverpool, for the Mediterranean.

August 19—Duke of Kent packet, from New York; sailed the 19th ult. and from Halifax 1st inst. Nocton packet, from Jamaica; sailed 11th ult.

August 21—Freeling packet, from the Leeward Islands; sailed from Tortola 17th, and St. Thomas's 20th ult.

August 22—Flora, *Anderson*, from London.

August 24—Prince of Brazil, *Gammon*, from London, for Cadiz.

August 26—Princess Amelia packet, in 7 days, from Corunna. Flora, *Broad*, from London, for Malta.

August 27—Sir Charles Hamilton, *Cochran*, from Liverpool, for Malta.

August 29—Success frigate, with a fleet from Portsmouth, for Portugal, &c. Mercury, *Ethcridge*, from Poole, for Lisbon.

August 30—Duke of Marlborough packet, from Malta and Gibraltar; sailed from Malta 21st July, and from Gibraltar 13th August.

August 28—Metis, *Cunningham*; Antonio, *Tucker*, from Liverpool, for Malta. Hero, *Brooks*, from London, for Gibraltar.

Sept. 3—Puzzle, *Julian*, from Gibraltar, bound to Guernsey.

Sept. 7—Pr. of Wales packet, from Corunna, in 6 days. Albicore SW. from Gijon, in 6 days.

Sept. 8—Success frigate, with her convoy for Spain, &c. put back.

Sept. 10—Wanderer, *Still*, from Benecario.

Sept. 11—Duke of Kent packet, from Jamaica, in 42 days. Manchester packet, from New York; sailed 6th ult. and from Halifax 25th. Swan, *Miller*, from Benecario.

Sept. 12—London Packet, *Purvis*, from Trinidad, bound to Cork.

Sept. 13—Eliza packet, from Gijon; sailed 8th inst.

SAILED FROM FALMOUTH.

August 2—Pomone frigate, a fleet, for Gibraltar. Little Belt SW a fleet, for Africa. Trompeuse SW. a fleet, for Madeira. Growler GB. with a fleet of victuallers, for off L'Orient. Amiable frigate, 11 transports, with troops, for the Westward. Emmeline, *Waterman*; Angelica, *Da Costa*, for Oporto. Patriot, *Ford*, for Corunna. Thais SW. Steady GB. a fleet, for Brasiles.

August 9—Cartaret packet, for Corunna. Auckland packet, for Malta. Princess Augusta packet, for New York. Princess Elizabeth packet, for Brasiles. Queen Charlotte packet; Phœnix, *Taylor*, for Jamaica. Don Citoyenne frigate, on a cruize.

August 12—St. Michael's, American packet, for L'Orient and New York. Jane, *Hall*, for Corunna.

August 14—Black Joke lugger, for Corunna.

August 17—Alert SW. a fleet, for Cork. Hope schooner; Morning Star, *Wade*, for Corunna.

August 20—Prince of Wales, *Kirkness*, for Corunna.

August 24—Flora, *Anderson*, for New York. Lord Cornwallis packet, for the Leeward Islands.

August 26—Humber AS. a fleet, for the Downs.

August 27—Princess Charlotte packet, for the Mediterranean. Eliza packet, for Corunna. Esdaile, ——, for Halifax.

Sept. 3—Success frigate, Tortoise SS. with a fleet for Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. Lady Pellew packet, for Corunna. Resolute GB. on a cruize.

Sept. 10—Success frigate, for Portugal, with the fleet. Townsend packet, for the Brasilies.

Sept. 13—Cartaret packet, for Jamaica. Chesterfield ditto, for New York.

ARRIVED OFF FALMOUTH,

August 6—Crescent, ——, from Surinam.

August 10—Ann, *Carey*, from Montserrat.

August 15—Hope, *Woodward*, from Alexandria, in 33 days, with dispatches, and sailed for Havre.

PASSED BY FALMOUTH.

August 8—Audacious MW. and fleet, from Portsmouth.

ARRIVED AT PENZANCE.

Sept. 3—Tartar, *Wright*, from Cork.

Sept. 11—William, *M'Mullen*, from Liverpool, leaky, bound to Malaga. Amelia, *Ahler*, from Teneriffe.

SAILED FROM PENZANCE.

August 3—Amelia, *Mills*, for Gibraltar.

ARRIVED AT BRISTOL.

August 6—Venus, *Wells*, from Newfoundland.

August 8—Raikes, ——, from Picton.

August 12—Mariner, *Sheddon*; Severn, *Drew*; Sussex, *Scarth*, from St. Vincent's. Steadfast, *Sands*, from Barbadoes. Edward, *Powell*, from Nevis.

August 13—Emelia, *Bulpin*, from Grenada. Chard, *Phillips*, from St. Vincent's. Bristol Volunteer, from Montserrat.

August 14—Alexander and Sally, *Swain* from Oporto.

August 15—Briton, *Marshall*, from Tobago. Romulus, ——, from Oporto.

August 20—Goodintent, *Seward*, from Newfoundland.

August 16—Nelson, *Thomas*; John, *Pritchard*; West Indian, *Gardner*; Rebecca, *Clements*; Flora, *Baker*; Maria, *Willan*; Ocean, *Gluysom*; Nautilus, *Gorman*; St. Elizabeth, *Lovell*; Bristol, *Harvey*; Jane, *Andrews*; Eliza, *Stevenson*; Ives, *Atkinson*; Hercules, *Powell*; Jarrett, *Torn*; Union, *Gartien*; Simon Taylor, *Jenkins*; Margaret, *Lee*, from Jamaica.

August 25—Navigation, *Eierman*, from Stockholm.

August 29—Ann, *Ricett*, from Malta.

(*Bankrupts, from our last.*)

BANKRUPTCIES.

(*The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.*)

AIRES William, Fenchurch street, London, boot maker. (Pikemaker, Air street, Piccadilly.

Allan and John, Picket street, Middlesex, haberdasher. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.

Barret Anthony, Swindon, Wilts, shopkeeper. (Webb, Fountain buildings, Bath, and Austice, Temple, London.

Battley, Joseph Ellis, and John Hinchliffe, Meltham, Aldmondbury, York, dyers (Stephenson, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, and Battye, Chancery lane.

Batson Joseph, St. James's place, St. James's street, Middlesex, tailor. (Hamilton, Tavistock row, Covent Garden.

Bell Charles, Penrith, Cumberland, linen draper. (Ireland, Staple inn, and Elwood, Penrith.

Bickers aff William, Nottingham, haberdasher. (Seymour, Margaret street, Cavendish square.

Biffin William, Richard Sloper, the younger, and Charles Biffin, Bristol, vinegar makers. (Guest, Bristol, and Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's inn.

Blease John, Marston, Chester, dealer and chapman. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street, London, and Barker, Northwich.

Blundell Frederic Francis, Coleman-street, insurance broker. (Palmer, Tomlinsons and Thompson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street.

Brooks Michael Franklin, late of Horseleydown, (but now a prisoner in the King's Bench), master mariner. (Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square

Brown Isaac, Maryport, Cumberland, brewer. (Wordsworth and Strickland, Staple inn, London, and Lowry, Carlisle.

Brown Stephen, and William Tidesley, Bloxwich, Stafford, rope maker (Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham.

Bryson David, Phillip's row, New road, Tottenham court, St. Pancras, statuary. (Davis, Warwick street, Golden square.

Collip John, Great Portland street, upholsterer. (Allen, Carlisle street, Soho square.

Cranston James, Stockport, Chester, dealer and chapman. (Law, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple.

Crumbleholme John, Preston, Lancaster, grocer. (Suddell, Preston, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, London.

Cummins John, Liverpool, shoemaker. (Phillips, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row, London.

Davison Timothy, Brancepeth, Durham, shopkeeper. (Atkinson, Chancery lane, and Bainbridge, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Deman Thomas, Teddington, Middlesex, maltster. (Senior, Richmond, Surrey, and Baddeley, Serle street, Lincoln's inn.

Entwisle James, Dunnishop Factory, New Accrington, Lancaster, cotton weft spinner. (Parker, Clithero, and Dixon, Nassau street, Soho.

Farrar Isaac, Croft, Lancaster, shopkeeper. (Butterfield, Coppice row, Clerkenwell.

Furnival Benjamin, Stockport, Chester, hardwareman. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, London, and Palmer, Birmingham.

George William, and William Bennett, Liverpool, hoop makers. (Axcroft, Liverpool, and Blakelock and Makinson, Temple.

Gorton Richard, and John Gorton, Cuckney, Nottingham, merchants. (Cook, Salford, Lancaster, and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.

Gould Moses, Dickleburgh, Norfolk, woollen draper. (Foster, Son, and Unthank, Norwich.

Griffin George, Weldon, Northampton, linen draper. (Sherrard, Oundle, or Thrapston, Northampton.

Hayward James Corbin, Chamber's street, Goodman's fields, purser of the ship United Kingdom, in the service of the East India Company, dealer and chapman. (Weston, Fenchurch street, London.

Hemingway Joseph, Chester, printer, (Garner, junior, Chester, and Huxley, Temple, London.

Hill William, late of Middle row, Holborn (but now of the King's Bench prison,) carpenter. (Langley, Plumbtree street, Bloomsbury.

Hopwood Joseph, Manchester, joiner. (Hewett, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor street, Chancery lane, London.

Humphreys Thomas Saddleworth, York, plumber. (Townsend, Staple inn, London, and Bannister, Rochdale.

James William, Swansea, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. (Payne and Burgess, Bristol, and Hoelis, Staple inn, London.

Jones William Albin, Aldermanbury, haberdasher. (Berridge, Hatton Garden, London.

Kay John, Hulme, Manchester, leather seller. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, London, and Nabb, Manchester.

Knight Samuel, Frome Selwood, tailor. (Rotton, Frome Selwood, and Ellis, Hatton Garden, London.

Lawson Henry William, Liverpool, dra-

per. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, London, and Forrest, of Liverpool.

Lindill William, late of Leeds, York, (but now a prisoner in the King's Bench), spirit merchant. (Haynes, Fenchurch street, London.

Lupton Thomas, Skipton, York, hardware shopkeeper. (Scofield, Skipton and Swale, Great Ormond street, London.

M'Lane John, Little Newport street. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square.

Mendes David, Harrow street, Gravel lane, Houndsditch, army accoutrement maker. (Isaacs, George street, Minories.

Metcalfe Joshua, Skipton, York, thread maker. (Scofield, Skipton, and Swale, Great Ormond street, London.

Moore Drayson, Lenham, Kent, late purser of the Sir Stephen Lushington East Indiaman, dealer. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall court, Throgmorton street.

Motteram Robert, late of Walsall, Stafford, (but now of Stafford prison), victualler. (Turner, Bloomsbury square, and Heley, Walsall.

Moyle Henry, Fordingbridge, Southampton, tick manufacturer. (Strickland, Fordingbridge, and Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street.

Ogilvie William Frederick, Minories, druggist. (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's inn.

Ollivant William, and Thomas Ollivant, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Taylor, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor street, London.

Parnall Christopher St. Austin, Cornwall, merchant. (Brown, Fowey and Hewlett, Roll's buildings, Fetter lane, London.

Powell James, and William Darch Ormond, Bristol, wine merchants. (Bengough and Palmer, Bristol, and Tarrant, Chancery lane, London.

Powley William, Penrith, Cumberland, ironmonger. (Ireland, Staple inn, London, and Ellwood, Penrith.

Pownall George, Holywell, Flint, currier. (Lloyd, Holywell, and Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, London.

Pullinger George, and Henry Pullinger, Ropley, near Alresford, Hants, woollen drapers. (Coote, Austin friars.

Rayner John, Thirsk, York, druggist. (Druce, Billiter square, London, and Walker, Thirsk.

Robinson Robert, Manchester, cotton dealer. (Edwards, Castle street, Holborn.

Rowland Nathaniel, Greystoke place, Fetter lane, insurance broker. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard.

Russel Michael William, Vauxhall, Surrey, maltster. (Alcock, Boswell, and Corner.

Sharpe Josiah, Market Deeping, Lincoln, linen draper. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square.

Silverlock Henry, Havant, Southampton street, linen draper. (Butler, Havant, and Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn, London.

Smith Joseph Staples, Liverpool, shoemaker. (Spottiswoode, Austin friars, London.

Troughton Thomas, Liverpool, Lancaster, stationer. (Bigg, Hatton Garden, London, and Skrymsher, Liverpool.

Watts Joshua, Whitecross street, grocer. (Mitchell, Union court, Broad street.

Waddilove Thomas, and Joseph Waddilove, Bath place, New Road, statuaries. (Tebbutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's inn square.

Wardell John, King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer. (Dawes, Angell court, Throgmorton street, and Goodwin, Lynn.

Wells William, Boston, Lincoln, grocer. (Tunnard and Rodgerson, Boston, and Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn.

Wellspring Robert, Gosport Southampton, victualler. (Callaway, Portsmouth.

Weston James, Pall Mall, victualler.—(Scott and Blamire, Lincoln's inn.

Whitehead William, Straw hall, Saddleworth, York, woollen manufacturer. (Gibbon, Ashton-under-Line, and Battye, Chancery lane, London.

Williams Thomas, Caerphilly, Glamorgan, wool manufacturer. (Lewis, Cardiff, and Price and Browne, Lincoln's inn.

Williamson John, Whitegate End, Oldham, Lancaster, victualler. (Partington, Oldham street, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple.

Waffington John, Brightholmstone, grocer. (Alcock, Boswell and Corner, York street, Southwark.

Worrall Charles, Manchester, innkeeper. (Basnett, Manchester, and Huxley, Temple.

Young Margaret, and John Crowley Leeds, York, milliners. (Carr, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Atkinson, Chancery lane, London.

[*Dividends in our next.*]

BANKRUPTS IN SCOTLAND.

Jno. and Walter Hay, merchants, Glasgow, Sept 1 and 28.

James Orr, merchant, Lochwinnoch, Sept. 3, and Oct. 1.

William Murray, merchant, Kirkaldy, Aug. 29, and Sept. 28.

James M'Henry, merchant and cooper, Leith, Sept. 6 and 27.

Michael Beattie, merchant, Langholm, Aug. 31, and Oct. 5.

Oliver Stewart, merchant and auctioneer, Glasgow, Sept. 8, and Oct. 6.

James M'Ghie, merchant, Lesmahagow, Sept. 14, and Oct. 12.

Jas. Cooper, jun. merchant and jeweler, Edinburgh, Sept. 6, and Oct. 6.

Daniel Martin and Co. spirit dealers, Greenock. Sept. 17, and Oct. 8.

Jno. Walker Anderson, merchant, Leith, Sept. 8, and Oct. 6.

Wm. and Robert Bald, grocers, Glasgow, Sept. 2, and 29.

Henderson, Tudhope and Co. brewers, Hawick, Sept. 14, and Oct. 5.

Wm. Cowan, Mavisbank Coal-work, coal-master, Sept. 14, and Oct. 12.

BANKRUPTS IN IRELAND.

None this Month.

COUNTRY MARKETS, Sept. 15th, 1808.

	Corn per Quarter. Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans		*Bread per Gal.* Bread.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	d.
Morpeth	99	102	——		29	to 46	——		——	
Lewes	74	80	——		38	46	——		——	
Newcastle	84	98	40	45	34	39	——		——	
Canterbury	82	95	44	47	40	47	60	67	2	4
Chesterfield	87	101	——		32	40	66	70	——	
Ashbourn	90	92	——		36	44	66	68	——	
Lynn	84	98	41	42	34	38	68	61	——	
Gainsbro'	90	96	41	45	10	44	68	70	——	
Sandwich	90	105	40	48	34	44	——		——	
Newbury	78	114	51	58	40	48	68	78	2	2
Devizes	68	108	50	52	40	44	77	80	1	8½
Louth	84	90	44	50	40	48	64	——	——	
Reading	88	105	46	47	37	45	57	60	——	
Swansea	60	74	36	42	25	28	——		——	
Henley	76	101	39	45	38	46	——		——	
Maidenhead	90	100	44	48	48	46	65	71	——	
Wakefield	82	94	——		36	42	63	66	——	
Basingstoke	72	96	44	44	40	45	66	69	1	9½
Andover	88	92	42	45	38	42	60	65	1	9
Warminster	80	88	44	48	38	44	72	76	——	
Salisbury	80	92	40	47	38	46	70	78	1	10
Penrith	99	106	42	46	32	38	——		——	

Weight of the Gallon Loaf 8lb. 10oz.—Half Gallon 4lb. 5½oz.

UXBRIDGE.—Corn Inspector's Return.

	l.	s.	l.	s.		l.	s.	l.	s.
Wheat, p. ld.	19	10	to 22	0	Oats, per qr.	2	7	to 2	12
Barley, p. qr.	2	4	2	6	Beans, ditto.	3	3	3	12
Pease, ditto	——		——						

COTTON TWIST AND WEFT.

At Blackburn, 13th Sept. Hank Twist.	s.	d.		s.	d.
—— No. 20	2	10	to	3	0
—— 30	3	6		3	7
—— 36	4	0		4	2
Cop Weft	——			——	
—— 18	2	6		2	7
—— 30	2	10		3	0
—— 40	3	4		3	6

At Preston, 13th Sept. Hank Twist.	s.	d.		s.	d.
—— No. 30	3	3	to	3	6
—— 36	3	7		3	10
—— Cop 40	3	9		4	0
—— 50	4	2		4	4
Cop Weft 30	2	8		2	10
—— 40	3	2		3	9
—— 50	3	5		3	8
—— —— 60	3	9		4	0

SCOTCH LINENS.—*Dundee*, 13th Sept. 1808.

	d.		d.
Sail Cloth. No. 1,	18	to	18½
Hemp Cotton Bag	12½		17
Strelitz	13		13½
Lint, Osnaburgh	9½		9½
Tow, ditto	7½		7½
—— Strong	9		9½
Ger. Dowl. 27 inches	17		17
Common ditto	14		14½
Tow-Sheet, 24 foot	13		—
—— 20 ditto	11		11½

	s.	d.		s.	d.
3lb. Lint, hand-spun	5	0	to 5		4
3lb. mill-spun	6	0	6		6
4lb.	7	0	7		2
5lb.	8	0	8		6
6lb.	9	0	9		1
7lb.	11	0	11		6
6lb. shorts	7	0	7		4
7 and 8lb. Twist	7	0	7		6
10 and 20lb.	0	10½	0	11½	

Arbroath, 7th Sept.				d.
Tow 3-qr. widths	—	—	—	11
4-4ths Sheetings	—	—	—	14
9-8ths ditto	—	—	—	17
Lint 3-qr. widths	—	—	—	14
4-4ths ditto	—	—	—	18
30 porter 9-8ths	—	—	—	20
32 ditto	—	—	—	22
40 in. Shirtings	—	—	—	—
German Dowlass	—	—	—	17

Arbroath, 7th Sept.	d.
Canvas — No. 1	20½
—— —— 2	—
—— —— 6	—
Single Warp 5	15
—— —— 6	14
Flaxen 7	14
—— —— 8	13½
Tow 7	11
Bagging	—

POTATOES, per Ton, at Spitalfields.

Ware, £3 10s. to £5 10s.—Middles £2 10s. to £3 0s.—Chats, £2 0s. to £2 10s.

Barley, p. qr.	2	4	2	6	Beans, ditto.	3	3	3	10	German Dowlass	—	—	—	17	Bagging	—
Pease, ditto																

POTATOES, *per Ton, at Spitalfields.*
Ware, £3 10*s.* to £5 10*s.*—Middles £2 10*s.* to £3 0*s.*—Chats, £2 0*s.* to £2 10*s.*

LIVERPOOL PRICE CURRENT.

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Wheat, English, per 70lbs	14	0 to		14	6
——American	14	0		14	3
——Irish	11	9		12	6
Oats, English, 45lbs.	4	4		4	8
Irish ditto	4	0		4	6
——Common	4	0		4	9
Irish Barley, 60lbs.	4	6		5	0
Meal 240lbs.	42	0		43	0
Grey Pease, qr.	—			—	
Beans	63	6		68	0
Flour, English, 280lbs	66	0		67	0
——American, per Barl	50	0		51	0
Rapeseed, per Last	£30	0		£34	0

Sugar, per cwt. viz.	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Fine	72	0		78	0
Good	67	0		70	0
Middling	65	0		66	0
Ordinary	58	0		61	0

Cotton, per lb.	*d.*	*d.*
Maranham	32	33
Barbadoes	29	30
Pernambuco	34	36
Georgia	30	48
—— bowed	28½	36
	s.	*s.*
Tallow, per cwt.	103	104
Soap	101	102

Rum, per gallon.	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Jamaica, new, overproof	4	2 to		4	3
——12 to 15 ov.	4	3		4	4
——Strong	4	10		4	11
——Escapes	4	3		4	5
Lew. Island, common	3	4		3	5
——overproof	3	10		4	0
Indigo, per lb.					
Spanish	5	0		11	0
Carolina	2	6		4	6
New Orleans	3	6		6	0
Hides, per lb.					
Buenos Ayres	0	5		0	6
West India	0	3½		0	4
Butter, per cwt.					
Belfast	118	0		0	0
Newry	115	0		0	0
Cork	116	0		0	0
Sligo	111	0		—	
Dublin	118	0		97	0
Grease, clean	—			—	
—— dirty	—			—	
Lard, 120lbs.	75	0		76	0
Belfast Bacon, per cwt.					
Long Midds.	—			—	
Square ditto	66	0		0	0
Green Hams	0	0		0	0
Mess Beef, per trs.	160	0		0	0
Ditto, per bl.	100	0		0	0
Pork ditto	100	0		0	0

The average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in July, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-Street, Blackfriars, London.

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Navigation, 980*l.* to 1000*l.* per Share, with half-yearly Dividend, paying 40*l.* per Share, per Annum.—Oxford Canal, 450*l.* to 465*l.* per Share; the last half-yearly Dividend was 11*l.* a Share.—Grand Junction, 116*l.* with half-yearly Dividends of 2*l.* per Share; ditto Bonds, 90*l.* for 100*l.*—Ellesmere. 55*l.* to 54*l.*—Kennet and Avon, new Shares, 4*l.* 10*s.* per Share prem.—Ashby, 22*l.* per Share.—Globe, 116*l.* per Cent.—West India Dock Stock, 155*l.* to 156*l.* per Cent. with half-yearly Dividends of 5*l.* per Cent.—London Dock 117*l.* to 119*l.* to 116*l.* and an half, per Cent ditto.

The average Price of Raw Sugar, ending 19 Aug. 1808, is 39*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt. exclusive of Duty.

PRICE OF MEAT. *

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Veal.		Pork.		Lamb.	
Aug. 27	5s.	6d.	5s.	8d.	6s.	0d.	6s.	6d.	6s.	6d.
Sept. 3	5	8	5	8	6	4	6	8	6	0
10	5	4	5	6	6	0	6	0	6	0
17	5	6	5	6	6	0	6	0	6	4

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Aug. 27	4	4	4	8	6	0	6	0	5	4
Sept. 3	4	4	5	0	5	4	6	0	5	8
10	4	4	4	8	5	0	6	4	5	4
17	4	4	4	8	5	4	6	4	5	4

	St. James's.*			Whitechapel. *		
	Hay.		Straw.	Hay.		Straw.
Aug. 27	£6	18 0	£2 5 0	£6	14 0	£2 8 0
Sept. 3	6	15 0	2 8 0	6	6 0	2 6 0
6	6	15 0	2 8 0	6	6 0	2 2 0
17	6	15 0	1 19 0	6	6 0	2 0 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

	Bags.				Pockets.			
	£.	s.	£.	s.		£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	3	10	to 3	15	Kent	3	10	to 4	6
Sussex	3	5	3	12	Sussex	3	0	3	18
Essex	3	5	3	12	Farn.	5	0	6	10

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	25*d.*
Dressing Hides	19
Crop Hides for cutting	22
Flat Ordinary	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen,	32
Ditto, 50 to 70	39

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 112*s.*; mottled, 122*s.*; curd, 126*s.*
Candles, per dozen, 14*s.* 0*d.*; moulds, 14. 15*s.*

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.		Newcastle.	
Aug. 27	43*s.* 6*d.* to 46*s.* 6*d.*		48*s.* 9*d.* to 50*s.* 9*d.*	
Sept. 3	44	0	47 0	50 0	52	6
10	45	6	46 6	47 0	51	6
17	46	6	47 6	47 0	51	6

Delivered at 12*s.* per chaldron advance.

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.		Half Peck.		Quartern.	
Aug. 27	4*s.*	2*d.*	2*s.*	1*d.*	1*s.*	0½*d.*
Sept. 3	4	3	2	1½	1	0¾
10	4	5	2	2½	1	0¾
17	4	6	2	3	1	1½

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Aug. 27	4,221 quarters. Average 81*s.*	1½*d.*
Sept. 3	6,395 - - - - - - -	82	9½
10	6,396 - - - - - - -	82	9¾
17	3,751 - - - - - - -	85	0

FLOUR.

Aug. 27	15,891 sacks. Average 68*s.*	8*d.*
Sept. 3	13,530 - - - - -	71	2½
10	13,536 - - - - -	71	2½
17	19,399 - - - - -	76	6¾

CORN EXCHANGE MARK LANE.

SEPT. 16th, 1808.

CORN SEEDS, &c.	s.	s.
Wheat English, red per qr.	72	88
—— white	80	90
—— Foreign	—	—
Barley, English	38	48
Malt	65	75
Oats, Feed	30	33
——, Friezl	33	35
——, Poland	34	36
——, heavy and bright	40	41
——, Potat.	38	40
——, Foreign	—	—
Beans, small	56	60
——, Tick	52	58
Pease, Boil	100	120
——, Hog	50	56
Flour, per sack	—	80
——, seconds	—	70
——, Scotch	—	70
Mustard, brown, per bush.	14	16
——, white ditto.	10	12
Turnip	10	14
Tares, per quarter	115	120
Rye-grass	30	36
Cinque-foil	50	55
Hempseed	70	75
Linseed	70	90
Clover, Foreign, red per ct.	—	—
——, white ditto.	—	—
Trefoil	10	20
Rib grass	35	40
Carraway	—	50
Coriander	—	—
Canary	100	105

American flour per barrel of 196lbs. 44, 48.
Rape seed, per last £.36 to £.40
Linseed oil cake per thousand, £.16 to £.16 16.

QRS. OF ENGLISH GRAIN AND SEEDS AT MARKET LAST WEEK.

Wheat	4699	Pease	482
Barley	241	Tares	—
Malt	637	Brank	—
Oats	8092	Linseed	—
Rye	—	Rapeseed	—
Beans	572	Rye-grass	—

RAW HIDES, PER STONE. *

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers.	2 6	to 2 10	Market calf	11 0	—
Middling	1 10	2 2	Eng. Horse	14 0	— 16 0
Ordinary	1 14	1 19	hearlings	2 0	— 2 6
			Lambskins	1 6	— 1 9

LEATHER AT BRISTOL.*

	d.	d.		d.
Eng. dres. hides	17 to 19		Newfoundland seals	4
Dutch, and Irish	15½	17		
buffaloes	14	16	RAW GOODS.	
Pat. sk. 60lb.	36	39	Buenos Ayres hides	6
Light Irish skin	26	28	Brazils	6
Horse hides	18	22	Irish salt. calf-sk.	4
Crops 35 to 40lb	19		—— hides	3
—— 45 to 50lb	18½	19½	—— com. sort	
—— 56 lb	21	2	—— 112lb. each	45

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

Tuesday, August 23.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	35	5
Ditto at sight		34	9
Rotterdam	2 *Usance*	11	3
Hamburgh	2½ *Usance*	35	2
Altona	2½ *Usance*	35	3
Paris, 1 day's date		23	16
Ditto	2 *Usance*	24	
Bourdeaux		24	
Madrid	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	42	
Cadiz	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	42	
Bilboa		40½	
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d	
Leghorn		49½	
Genoa		45½	
Venice	*Ineffective*	52	
Naples		42	
Lisbon		60	
Oporto		70	
Dublin	*Per Cent.*	10½	
Cork	*Ditto*	11½	

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Tuesday, August 30.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	35	5
Ditto at sight		34	9
Rotterdam		11	1
Hamburgh		34	10
Altona		34	11
Paris, 1 day's date		23	10
Ditto	2 *Usance*	23	14
Bourdeaux		23	14
Madrid	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	42	
Cadiz	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	44½	
Bilboa		41	
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d	
Leghorn		49½	
Genoa		45½	
Venice	*Effective*	52	
Naples		42	
Lisbon		60	
Oporto		70	
Dublin		10½	
Cork		11½	

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Tuesday, September 6.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	35	0
Ditto at sight		34	4
Rotterdam		10	19
Hamburgh		34	8
Altona		34	9
Paris, 1 day's date		23	4
Ditto	2 *Usance*	23	8
Bourdeaux		23	8
Madrid	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	42	
Cadiz	*In paper*	43½	
Ditto	*Effective*	41	
Bilboa		41	
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d	
Leghorn		50½	
Genoa		45½	
Venice	*Effective*	52	
Naples		42	
Lisbon		60	
Oporto		70	
Dublin		10½	
Cork		11½	

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Tuesday, September 13.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	35	
Ditto at sight		34	4
Rotterdam		10	19
Hamburgh		34	2
Altona		34	3
Paris, 1 day's date		23	4
Ditto	2 *Usance*	23	8
Bourdeaux		23	8
Madrid	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	42	
Cadiz	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	44½	
Bilboa		42	
Palermo	*Per oz*	92d	
Leghorn		50½	
Genoa		45½	
Venice	*Effective*	52	
Naples		42	
Lisbon		60	
Oporto		70	
Dublin		10½	
Cork		11½	

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

LONDON PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, 20th September, 1808.

From London to	
Portsmouth, Spithead, Poole, or the Isle of Wight	¼ g.
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartmouth, or Plymouth	½ g.
Aldderney, Guernsey, or Jersey	¾ g.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Places adjacent	½ gs.
Kinsale, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, or Belfast	¾ gs.
Limerick or Galway	3 gs.
Londonderry or Glasgow	3 gs.
Yarmouth or Lynn	1¼ g.
Hull or Gainsborough	1 g.
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland	1¼ g.
Leith, Perth, Dundee, Montrose, or Aberdeen	Do.
Inverness, Shetland, or the Orkney Islands	1½ g.
Dunkerk, Ostend, Flushing, or Middleburg	
Rotterdam, Amsterdam	
Embden, free of capture	
Bonnigen Neutrals	
Gottenburgh	3 gs. ret. 1l. 10s.
Stockholm and Places adjacent	
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh	
Stockholm	
Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, or Havre-de-Grace	
L'Orient, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, or Bayonne	
St. Sebastian, or Bilboa	6 gs.
Oporto	12 gs. ret. 6l.
Lisbon	Do.
Rio de Janiero	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Mediterranean, viz.	
Malaga and Places adjacent	10 gs. ret. 5l.
Leghorn or Naples	
Ancona, Venice, Trieste, &c.	
Neutrals	
Salonica, Gallipoli, Smyrna, or Constantinople	20 gs. ret. 10l.
Madeira	5 gs. ret. 2l. 10s.
Jamaica	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Leeward Islands, viz. Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Surinam, Demerara, or Berbice	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Musquito Shores, Honduras, and Places adjacent	10 gs.

From London to	
Florida, Georgia, or Bahama Islands, American Ships	
British	6 gs.
The American States, their Ships	6 gs.
Ditto British	10 gs. ret. 5.
Bermuda Islands	8 gs. ret 4l.
Newfoundland and C. of Labradore	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Bay of Fundy, Quebec, or Montreal	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Greenland out and home	
Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, Company's Ships	4 gs.
Others	10 gs. ret. 5l.
Southern Fishery, out and home	20 gs.
Bengal, Madras, or China, Company's Ships	6l.
Ditto out and home	12l.
Others	10 gs.
Africa and back to the West Indies or America	
Liverpool, Bristol, &c to	
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, Belfast, Londonderry, or Glasgow	½ g.
Limerick or Galway	2½ gs.
Rotterdam and Amsterdam	
Elsineur	
Bremen, Hamburgh, and Embden	
Baltic, viz.	
Libau, Riga, &c.	
Stockholm, Revil, Narva, and Petersburgh	
Archangel home	8 gs.
Oporto or Lisbon	12 gs. ret. 6l.
Gibraltar	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Madeira	6 gs. ret. 3l.
Jamaica	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Leeward Islands	Do.
Ditto with Convoy	Do.
American States	Do.
Africa, thence to the West Indies or America	
Greenland, out and home	
Dublin, Cork, &c. to	
London	4 gs. ret 2l.
The Baltic	
Lisbon and Oporto	8 gs. ret. 4l.
American States, American Ships	3 gs.
Ditto British	10 gs.
Greenland out and home	
West Indies	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Jamaica	Do.
Limerick to London	3 gs.

From London to	
Ostend, Rotterdam, or Amsterdam	
Bremen, Hamburgh, &c.	
Newfoundland	4 gs.
Baltic to	
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, or Gainsborough	
Newcastle, Whitby, Leith, Montrose, Aberdeen, &c.	
Portsmouth, Exeter, or Plymouth	
Bristol, Liverpool, or Lancaster	
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	
Jamaica to	
The American States	10 gs.
Quebec or Montreal	12 gs.
Newfoundland or Labradore	12 gs.
Plymouth, Portsmouth, or London	10 gs. ret. 5l
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	Do.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Leeward Islands to	
Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, or Labradore	Do.
American States	12 gs.
Plymouth, Portsmouth, or London	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	Do.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Newfoundland to	
American States	5 gs.
Jamaica and the Leeward Islands	25 gs.
Lisbon or Oporto	10 gs. ret. 5.
Plymouth, Dartmouth, or Exeter	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Bristol, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.	Do.
Portsmouth	Do.
London	Do.
Yarmouth, Lynn, or Hull	Do.
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland	Do.
Leith, Perth, Montrose, or Aberdeen, North about	8 gs. ret.
Quebec to	
Ireland	12 gs.
Great Britain	Do.
American States to	
Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena	2½ gs.
Canton, Madras, or Bengal	4 gs.
Ditto out and home	8 gs.
Denmark or Sweden to	
The Cape of Good Hope	
Helena	4 gs.
Bengal and China	5 gs.
Ditto out and home	7 gs.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb.; D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ½ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or 12 Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter, of 8 Bushels; T. Ton, or 20cwt; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.— Note, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons; (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil is sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

	per	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
ALUM English	T.	21	0	0	21	10	0
—— Roach	C.	1	18	0	0	0	0
Almonds Barbary Bitter	—	4	4	0	4	8	0
—— Sweet	—	5	0	0	0	0	0
—— Jordan	—	11	10	0	12	0	0
—— Valentia	—	6	10	0	7	10	0
Anchovies lar. b. of 40lb.	—	4	0	0	0	0	0
—— sm. b. of 12lb.	—	2	0	0	0	0	0
Annatto Flag	lb.	0	2	0	0	2	3
—— Spanish	—	0	4	2	0	4	6
Argol Bolo. & Rhe. white	C.	5	0	0	5	10	0
—— Florence White	—	4	14	0	4	16	0
—— Red	—	4	0	0	4	10	0
—— Naples White	—	3	10	0	3	15	0
—— Red	—	3	0	0	3	5	0
Ashes Amer. Pearl, best	—	3	10	0	4	0	0
—— Inferior	—	3	6	0	0	0	0
—— Pot best	—	3	13	0	0	0	0
—— Inferior	—	4	6	0	0	0	0
—— Barilla Teneriffe	—	2	10	0	0	0	0
—— Spanish	—	2	14	0	0	0	0
—— Sicily	—	2	6	0	0	0	0
—— Dantzic Pearl	—	uncertain			0	0	0
—— Russia Pearl	—	3	0	0	0	0	0
BERRIES Juniper Ger.	—	3	5	0	3	10	0
—— Italian	—	3	0	0	0	0	0
—— Yellow Turkey	C.	4	0	0	6	0	0
—— French	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brandy Best	G.	1	2	0	1	3	0
—— Inferior	—	0	19	6	1	0	0
Brimstone Foreign Ro.	T.	22	10	0	24	10	0
Bristles Hog Russia und.	C.	24	0	0	0	0	0
—— Archangel do.	—	23	0	0	26	0	0
—— Koningsberg do.	—	24	0	0	25	0	0
CAPERS French	—	13	10	0	16	10	0
—— Spanish	—	7	10	0	10	10	0
Cochineal Spa. Garbled	lb.	1	5	6	1	9	6
—— East India	—	0	4	0	0	5	3
Cocoa West India	C.	4	0	0	4	10	0
—Carracca for Export	—	5	16	0	6	6	0

		per	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.
Coffee W. I. very ord.		C.	2	4	0	3	6	0
—— ord.		—	3	0	0	4	10	0
—— mid.		—	4	0	0	5	0	0
—— good		—	5	0	0	5	6	0
—— fine		—	5	9	0	6	0	0
—Mocha or East Ind.		—	9	0	0	0	0	0
—Java		—	none					
Copper unmanufac.		—	0	0	0	0	0	0
—— manufactured		—	0	0	0	0	0	0
—— Japan		—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copperas Green		C.	0	6	3	0	0	0
Cotton Wool	Brazil Pernambuc.	lb.	0	3	0	0	3	1½
	Brazil Bahia	—	0	2	10	0	2	11
	Brazil Maranham	—	0	2	10	0	2	11
	Brazil Para	—	0	2	7	0	2	9
	Dutch Surinam	—	0	2	8	0	2	9½
	Dutch Demerara	—	0	2	8	0	2	10
	Dutch Berbice	—	0	2	8	0	2	10
	West Indies, No Tret allowed. Carriacou	—	0	2	7	0	2	9
	West Indies, No Tret allowed. Grenada	—	0	2	6	0	2	8
	West Indies, No Tret allowed. Barbadoes	—	0	2	6	0	2	8
	West Indies, No Tret allowed. Domingo	—	0	2	3	0	2	6
	West Indies, No Tret allowed. Martinico	—	0	2	3	0	2	6
	West Indies, No Tret allowed. Jamaica	—	0	2	3	0	2	6
	West Indies, No Tret allowed. Bahama	—	0	2	5	0	2	8
	duty 1. not pd. Bourbon	—	0	3	8	0	3	4
	duty 1. not pd. Surat	—	0	1	3	0	1	9
	Span. Ameri. Geo Sea Isl.	—	none					
	Span. Ameri. Do. Bow'd	—	0	2	4	0	2	7½
	Span. Ameri. Orleans	—	none					
	Turkey Cumana	—	0	2	3	0	2	7½
	Turkey Giron	—	0	2	5	0	2	6
	Turkey Carthagena	—	0	2	5	0	2	4
	Turkey Smyrna	—	0	2	1	0	2	4
	Turkey Salonica	—	0	2	0	0	2	3
	Turkey Macedonia	—	0	2	0	0	2	3
DYER'S Wood Bar W.		T.	21	0	0	22	10	0
—— Brazil		—	55	0	0	0	0	0
—— Brazilet		—	10	0	0	12	0	0
—— Cam Wood		—	36	0	0	42	0	0

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
——— Fustic Cuba	20	10	0	22	10	0	T.
——— Jamaica	19	0	0	20	0	0	—
——— Porto Rico	24	0	0	26	0	0	—
——— Tobago	20	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Zant or young	38	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Logwood Camp	21	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Hond. chipt n	16	10	0	0	0	0	—
——— unchipt	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Jamaica chipt	15	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— unchipt	10	0	0	11	0	0	—
——— Nicaragia, large	42	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— midd.	18	0	0	20	0	0	—
——— small	12	0	0	14	10	0	—
——— Sanders Red	30	0	0	31	0	0	—
DRUGS.							
ALOES Barbadoes	28	0	0	30	0	0	C.
——— Cape	6	10	0	0	0	0	—
——— Succotrina	16	0	0	16	10	0	—
——— Epatica or E. I.	7	10	0	11	10	0	—
Angelica Root	15	0	0	0	0	0	—
Antimony Crude	11	0	0	11	11	0	—
Aqua Fortis	S.	0	7	D.	1	0	lb.
Arsenic Red	5	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——— White	5	5	0	0	0	0	—
Balsam Capivi	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
——— Peru	0	8	0	0	9	0	—
——— Tolu	0	4	3	0	4	6	—
Bark Jesuits Com.	0	3	9	0	5	0	—
——— Second	0	6	3	0	7	6	—
——— Quil or best	0	8	9	0	9	6	—
——— Red	1	3	0	1	6	0	—
——— Yellow	0	5	0	0	8	0	—
Borax refined E. I.	3	10	0	3	12	6	C.
——— English	0	1	10	0	2	0	lb.
——— unrefined or Tinc.	5	10	0	5	15	0	C.
Camphire Refined	0	7	2	0	0	0	lb.
——— Unrefined	28	0	0	30	0	0	C.
Cantharides	0	14	0	0	15	0	lb.
Cardemoms (best)	0	7	0	0	8	0	—
Cassia Buds	11	10	0	0	0	0	C.
——— Fistula W. I.	3	5	0	3	15	0	—
——— Lignea	6	10	0	20	0	0	—
Castorum American	0	18	0	1	1	0	lb.
——— Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Castor Oil p. bot. 1¼lb.	0	5	0	0	5	6	bo
Coculus Indicus	9	10	0	10	5	0	C.
Colocynth Turkey	0	3	0	0	3	3	lb.
Columbo Root	3	14	0	4	0	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	6	10	0	7	0	0	—
Essence of Burgamot	0	10	6	0	0	0	lb.
——— Lavender	0	7	6	0	8	0	—
——— Lemon	0	9	6	0	11	0	—
——— Origanum	0	6	0	0	6	6	—
——— Rosemary	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Gallangal East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	C.
Gentian Root	0	0	0	6	10	0	—
Ginseng	0	2	0	0	2	4	lb.
Grains of Guinea	5	15	0	6	0	0	C.
Gum Ammo. Drop	16	0	0	18	0	0	—
——— Lump	4	0	0	10	0	0	—
——— Animi	4	10	0	10	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Gum Arabic E. I.	2	10	0	4	10	0	C.
——— Turkey fine	10	0	0	12	0	0	—
——— Barbary	3	5	0	3	10	0	—
——— Assafœtida	5	0	0	12	0	0	—
——— Benjamin	8	15	0	30	0	0	—
——— Cambogium	15	0	0	28	0	0	—
——— Copal scraped	0	2	6	0	3	6	lb.
——— Galbanom	12	0	0	13	0	0	C.
——— Guaiacum	0	3	6	0	5	0	lb.
——— Mastic	0	6	2	0	6	6	—
——— Myrrh	25	0	0	28	0	0	C.
——— Olibanum	9	0	9	0	0	0	—
——— Oppoponax	85	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Sandrac	8	0	0	8	8	0	—
——— Seneca Garbled	5	0	0	5	15	0	—
——— Tragacanth	26	0	0	27	10	0	—
Jalap	0	3	7	0	3	8	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	15	6	0	17	0	—
Isinglass Book	0	15	0	0	17	0	—
——— Leaf	0	15	0	0	16	6	—
——— Long Staple	0	15	0	0	17	0	—
——— Short Staple	0	15	6	0	17	0	—
Manna Flakey	0	4	6	0	0	0	—
——— Sicily in sorts	0	1	10	0	2	2	—
——— Tolpha	0	2	6	0	3	0	—
Musk China	1	4	0	1	6	0	oz
Nux Vomica	2	0	0	2	10	0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	4	0	0	0	lb.
Opium East India	1	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Turkey	1	4	0	0	0	0	—
Pink Root	0	1	0	0	1	2	—
Quicksilver	0	4	2	0	0	0	—
Rhuburb East India	0	2	0	0	5	6	—
——— Russia	0	18	0	1	7	0	—
Saffron	2	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Sago	1	18	0	2	6	0	—
Sal. Amoniac	9	9	0	0	0	0	—
Salop	15	15	0	0	0	0	lb.
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	3	—
Sassafras	2	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Scammony Alleppo	1	15	0	2	0	0	lb.
——— Smyrna	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Senna	0	4	0	0	5	0	—
Seeds Anni Alicant	6	10	0	7	10	0	C.
——— Coriander English	1	3	0	1	5	0	—
——— Cummin	3	0	0	3	4	0	—
——— Fenugreek	3	15	0	0	0	0	—
Shellack	3	10	0	7	10	0	—
Sticklack	4	10	0	7	0	0	—
Snake Root	0	3	3	0	3	6	lb.
Soap Castile or Spanish	7	10	0	8	8	0	C.
Spermaceti refined	0	2	4	0	0	0	lb.
Tamarinds West India	4	0	0	4	10	0	C.
Tapioca Lisbon	0	0	6	0	1	0	lb.
Turmeric Bengal	4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
——— China	4	10	0	5	0	0	—
——— West India	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Verdigris Wet	0	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
——— Dry	0	3	6	0	3	8	—
——— Crystalized	0	7	0	0	0	0	—
Vitriol Roman	0	0	6	0	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d	TO £	s.	d.	per
EBONY Black Rose	28	0	0	35	0	0	T.
—— Green .	12	10	0	13	10	0	—
Eleph.T. 70 to 90lb each	30	0	0	32	0	0	C.
——Twos. .	27	0	0	29	0	0	—
——Threes .	28	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Fours .	24	0	0	25	0	0	—
——Fives & Sixes	22	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Scrivelloes .	14	0	0	20	0	0	—
FEATHERS Dantz. W.	0	3	8	0	4	0	lb.
—— Grey	0	2	10	0	3	0	—
——Hambro' White	0	2	6	0	2	8	—
—— Grey	0	1	6	0	1	11	—
——Russia White	0	2	6	0	2	9	—
—— Grey	0	1	10	0	2	0	—
—— Down .	0	3	9	0	4	0	—
Flax Riga . .	110	0	0	115	0	0	T.
——Narva 12 head	100	0	0	0	0	0	—
——9 head	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——6 head	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Petersburg 12 head	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——9 head	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Codilla . .	45	0	0	50	0	0	—
GALLS Aleppo blue .	7	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——mixt	5	10	0	5	12	6	—
Geneva Holland .	1	2	6	1	3	6	—
Glue For. dry thick lea.	3	5	0	3	6	0	—
——thin .	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
HEMP Riga Rhine .	92	0	0	94	0	0	T.
——Out shot .	90	0	0	91	0	0	—
——Pass . .	none			0	0	0	—
—Codilla . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Petersburg Clean	94	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Out shot . .	91	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Half Clean . .	90	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Codilla . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Italian . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Hides Raw West India	0	0	4	0	0	5	lb.
——Buenos Ayres	0	0	6	0	0	6½	—
——Brazil . .	0	0	4½	0	0	5	—
——Horse British	0	16	0	0	17	0	Hi
INDIGO.							
Spanish: Guatimala Flora	0	10	9	0	11	9	lb.
Spanish: ——Sobres	0	9	0	0	10	6	—
Spanish: ——Cortes	0	6	3	0	8	9	—
Spanish: Carracca Flora .	0	9	9	0	10	6	—
Spanish: ——Sobres	0	8	0	0	9	0	—
Spanish: ——Cortes	0	5	0	0	8	0	—
Brazil . . .	0	3	0	0	4	6	—
New Orleans purp.	none			0	0	0	—
——copper & purp	none			0	0	0	—
East India: Blue . .	0	10	0	0	10	6	—
East India: Purple .	0	8	0	0	10	0	—
East India: Copper and violet	0	6	3	0	9	0	—
East India: Copper . .	0	3	3	0	8	6	—
East India: Bourbon . .	none			0	8	0	—
IRON British in bars	18	0	0	0	0	0	T.
—— in pigs	9	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Old Sable . .	26	10	0	0	0	0	—
——New Sable .	22	0	0	23	0	0	—
——Gurioffs . .	24	10	0	26	0	0	—
——Archangel .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Swedish . .	26	0	0	27	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
LEMONS repa. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Liquorice Italian .	7	10	0	0	0	0	—
——— Spanish .	7	0	0	0	0	0	—
Lead Pigs .	38	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Mill'd or Sheet .	41	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Bars .	33	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Shot No. 1 to 5 .	41	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— 6 to 9 .	41	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Litharge .	42	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Red .	39	0	0	0	0	0	—
——White .	54	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Ore .	27	0	0	0	0	0	—
MADDERS Dutch Cro.	5	10	0	6	0	0	—
———Ombro .	4	15	0	0	0	0	—
———Gamene .	1	5	0	0	0	0	—
———Mulls .	0	18	0	0	0	0	—
——— Roots .	0	95	0	0	0	0	—
Mats Archangel .	10	10	0	11	11	0	H.
OIL Lucca or Sallad .	30	0	0	32	0	0	Fr
———½ chest .	4	4	0	4	10	0	—
——Olive Barbary .	90	0	0	95	0	0	T.
——Gallipoli .	82	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Genoa . .	none			0	0	0	—
——Palm . .	3	18	0	0	0	0	C.
——Turpentine Eng.	9	10	0	9	15	0	—
———Foreign .	8	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Rape English .	44	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———Refined .	46	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Linseed English .	81	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Cod Newfound. .	29	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Sperm. .	99	10	0	0	0	0	—
———Head Matter .	108	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Whale Greenland .	28	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Brazil or S. Fish .	30	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Pilchard . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Seal Brown . .	30	10	0	0	0	0	—
———White . .	32	0	0	0	0	0	—
Oranges Lisb. repa. best	none			0	0	0	ch
——St. Michael's .	none			0	0	0	bx
Orchil. Weed Canary B.	0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
———Inferior .	140	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cape de Verd .	90	0	0	0	0	0	—
PITCH American . .	0	12	6	0	13	6	C.
——Archangel .	0	12	0	0	13	0	—
——Sweden . .	0	14	0	0	15	0	—
——British . .	0	11	0	0	11	6	—
PROVISIONS. Butter: Carlow 1st	6	0	0	0	0	0	—
Butter: Cork 1st	5	18	0	0	0	0	—
Butter: Waterford 1st	5	14	0	5	16	0	—
Butter: Holland . .	5	18	0	0	0	0	—
Butter: Friesland .	5	12	0	5	18	0	—
Butter: Embden .	5	5	0	0	0	0	—
Butter: York Best .	3	0	0	3	3	0	Fi
Butter: Cumberland .	0	0	0	3	0	0	—
Irish: Bacon new	3	5	0	3	12	0	C.
Irish: Beef India .	8	10	0	0	0	0	Ti
Irish: Beef me. new	0	0	0	7	10	0	—
Irish: Ditto . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Irish: Pork India .	8	0	0	8	10	0	—
Irish: ——new mess	5	5	0	0	0	0	—
Hams York . .	5	0	0	5	10	0	—
——Cumberland .	4	16	0	5	4	0	—
——Westphalia .	4	14	0	5	0	0	—

		FROM £ s. d.	TO £ s. d.	per
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale Dealers Prices:	Currants	4 0 0	4 15 0	
	Figs Faro	none	0 0 0	
	——Turkey	4 0 0	5 5 0	
	Plums French	none	0 0 0	
	Prunes new	2 16 0	3 0 0	
	Muscatels	10 0 0	12 0 0	
	Bloom or Jar	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Sun or Solis new	5 10 0	5 14 0	
	Belvedere	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Denia or Malaga	3 0 0	3 12 0	
	Sultana	none	0 0 0	
	Lipari new	0 0 0	0 0 0	
	Smyrna Black	3 6 0	3 8 0	
	——Red	3 16 0	3 18 0	
Rags Hambro' SPF		0 0 0	3 6 0	C.
——— FF		2 10 0	3 0 0	
——— FX		1 18 0	2 0 0	
———Italian fine		3 10 0	0 0 0	
———Seconds		3 0 0	0 0 0	
Rice Carolina (new)		1 15 0	2 8 0	
——bonded		1 8 0	1 14 0	
——East India		none	0 0 0	
Rosin English Black		0 15 0	0 16 0	
——Yellow		0 17 0	0 0 0	
Rum Jamaica		0 4 6	0 5 6	G.
——Leeward Island		0 3 6	0 4 0	
SACCARUM Saturni		0 1 1	0 0 0	lb.
Safflower		6 10 0	7 0 0	C.
Saltpetre Ea. In. Rough		3 16 0	0 0 0	
——British Refined		4 5 0	0 0 0	
Smalts PFE		0 4 9	0 0 0	lb.
——FE		0 2 8	0 0 0	
——OC		0 2 2	0 0 0	
——MEB.		0 2 1	0 0 0	
Shumack Faro		1 4 0	1 5 6	C.
———Malaga		1 1 0	1 2 6	
———Oporto		none	0 0 0	
———Sicily		1 6 0	1 9 0	
———American		none	0 0 0	
Skins undressed	Goat Turkey	1 5 0	2 15 0	D.
	—Mogadore	1 15 0	2 10 0	
	Lamb Italian	6 15 0	7 10 0	
	—— Spanish	6 0 0	6 10 0	120 sk.
	Kid Italian	6 0 0	7 10 0	
	—— Spanish	6 0 0	9 0 0	
	Seal Greenl.	0 2 11	0 0 0	sk.
	—So. Fishery	0 6 0	0 10 0	
	Calf British	0 10 0	0 12 6	
	—For. salted	0 0 6	0 0 11½	lb.
Silk Thrown 16 oz. to a lb. Raw 16 oz. to a lb.	Bengal Skein	0 15 0	0 22 0	
	—— Novis	0 23 0	0 40 0	
	China 3 moss	none	0 0 0	
	—— 6 moss	0 31 0	0 38 0	
	Possombrone	0 63 0	0 0 0	
	Friuli first	none	0 0 0	
	—— second	none	0 0 0	
	Milan	none	0 0 0	
	Reggio	0 28 0	0 30 0	
	Brutia	0 65 0	0 70 0	
Silk	Bergam	0 84 0	0 90 0	
	Brescia	none	0 0 0	
	Modena	none	0 0 0	
	Piedm.	0 70 0	0 126 0	
	Milan	0 0 0	0 65 0	

		FROM £ s. d.	TO £ s. d.	per
Spices Cinnamon		0 9 0	0 10 0	
——— Bonded		0 7 4	0 7 6	
——Cloves		0 8 6	0 8 9	
——— Bonded		0 4 0	0 4 6	
——Mace Long		2 6 0	2 7 0	
——— Bonded		1 16 0	1 18 0	
——Nutmegs		1 1 0	1 4 0	
——— Bonded		0 17 9	1 2 0	
—Ginger Barbadoes W.		4 2 0	4 4 0	
——Jamaica Black		3 4 0	3 5 0	
——— White		0 0 0	8 10 0	
——— East India		3 10 0	4 0 0	
——Pepper		0 2 6	0 0 0	
———Light		0 2 4	0 0 0	
———White		0 4 4	0 0 0	
———Dust		0 6 0	0 7 0	
——Long		7 10 0	8 0 0	
—Pimento or Jam. Pep.		0 1 10	0 1 11	
Spirits Malt		0 14 6	0 0 0	
STAVES, Memel Hamb. & sect. Dantzic Quebec Ameri.	Barrel	uncertain	0 0 0	
	Hogshead		0 0 0	
	Pipe		0 0 0	
	Barrel Single		0 0 0	
	Hogshead Single		0 0 0	
	Pipe Single		0 0 0	
	Brack Hhd.		0 0 0	
	——Pipe		0 0 0	
	Crown Hhd.		0 0 0	
	——Pipe		0 0 0	
	Barrel		0 0 0	
	Long Head		0 0 0	
	Short Head		0 0 0	
	Pipe		0 0 0	
	Barrel		0 0 0	
	Brack Pipe 1		0 0 0	
	——— 2		0 0 0	
SUGAR. Waterside Prices.	Antigua	0 60 0	0 73 0	
	Barba. Clayed 3d	0 66 0	0 73 0	
	——— 2d	0 74 0	0 80 0	
	——— 1s	0 86 0	0 88 0	
	Musco. or brown	0 61 0	0 71 0	
	Dom. Nev. & Tor.	0 60 0	0 68 0	
	Grenada Muscov.	0 59 0	0 65 0	
	Jamaica brown	0 61 0	0 62 0	
	——— middling	0 64 0	0 66 0	
	——— good	0 68 0	0 72 0	
	——— fine	0 76 0	0 81 0	
	St Kitts & Monts.	0 61 0	0 70 0	
	Tabago & St Vin.	0 60 0	0 70 0	
	Surinam & Dem.	0 59 0	0 66 0	
	Trinidad	0 61 0	0 68 0	
	East India	0 58 0	0 80 0	
Sugar Bakers Prices.	Ground tips	0 64 0	0 65 0	
	——— middles	0 66 0	0 70 0	
	——— Faces	0 71 0	0 84 0	
	Lumps very Fro.	0 93 0	0 0 0	
	———Better	0 0 0	0 94 0	
	———Middling	0 97 0	0 98 0	
	———Best	0 100 0	0 105 0	
	Sing. Loa. Brown	0 96 0	0 97 0	
	———Middling	0 99 0	0 100 0	
	———Best	0 104 0	0 109 0	
	Powder Loaves	0 96 0	0 115 0	
	Molasses	0 30 0	0 0 0	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
TALLOW Town Melt.	4	16	0	0	0	0	per C.
—— Russian Yellow	5	0	0	0	0	0	
—— White	4	14	0	0	0	0	
—— Soap	4	14	0	0	0	0	
Rough Fat aver. of 3 m.	0	5	7	0	0	0	per St
TAR Carolina	uncert.			0	0	0	per Bl
—Virginia				0	0	0	
—Archangel	2	0	0	2	2	0	
—Stockholm	2	2	0	2	3	0	
TEA by the Package without Duty or Excise.							
—Bohea Common	0	1	6	0	1	10	per lb.
——Middling	0	1	11	0	2	3	
—Congou Common	0	3	2	0	3	4	
——Best	0	3	5	0	3	8	
—Campoi Common	0	3	4	0	0	0	
——Best	0	3	5	0	3	8	
—Pekoe	0	4	4	0	5	6	
—Twankay Com.	0	3	5	0	3	6	
——Best	0	3	7	0	3	9	
—Hyson Skin Com.	0	3	6	0	3	9	
——Fine	0	3	9	0	4	1	
—Hyson Common	0	4	6	0	4	9	
——Middling	0	4	9	0	5	0	
——Fine	0	5	1	0	5	10	
—Gunpowder	0	6	6	0	8	6	
TIN in bars on board	6	2	0	0	0	0	per C.
—In Blocks do.	6	3	0	0	0	0	
—Grain in blocks	8	0	0	8	8	0	
—on Shore							
TIMBER. American Deals: Dantz 3inby40 f	1	12	0	0	0	0	each piece
——2½——36	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——2 ——30	none at			market			
Archangel	32	0	0	0	0	0	
Petersburgh	35	0	0	0	0	0	
Narva Yellow	20	0	0	20	10	0	
——White	18	0	0	18	10	0	
Dantzick Fir	10	10	0	0	0	0	per L.
Memel Fir	10	10	0	0	0	0	
Riga Fir	10	10	0	0	0	0	
Oak Board	none.			0	0	0	
Pine Boards				0	0	0	
Timber				0	0	0	
Tobacco Maryland fi.	0	1	0	0	1	3	per lb.
Tobacco Good Colour	0	0	10	0	0	11½	
——Middling do.	0	0	9	0	0	10	
——Brown or Ord.	0	0	8	0	0	8½	
——Virginia fine	0	1	1	0	1	2	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
——Middling	0	0	10	0	1	0	per lb.
——Ordinary	0	0	8	0	0	9½	
——Pappahanock	0	0	8	0	0	11	
——Carolina	0	0	8	0	0	11	
——Georgia	0	0	8	0	0	11	
——Strip leaf	0	1	1	0	1	4	
——Turkey	0	1	2	0	1	4	
Tortoishell	0	17	6	1	4	0	
Turpentine American	0	42	0	0	0	0	per C.
Valonia	30	0	0	0	0	0	per T.
Vermillion Dutch	0	4	6	0	5	6	per lb.
——China	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WAX Bees English	17	0	0	0	0	0	per C.
——American	16	10	0	17	0	0	
——African	10	15	0	13	10	0	
——Dantzig & Ham.	17	0	0	0	0	0	
——Hambro' white	0	3	6	0	3	10	per lb.
Greenland Whalefins	28	0	0	30	0	0	per T.
South Fishery do.	12	0	0	15	0	0	
WINE Prices of Dealers: Red Port	90	0	0	96	0	0	per P.
——Old	100	0	0	0	0	0	
Sherry	92	0	0	100	0	0	per Bt
Lisbon	87	0	0	90	0	0	per P.
Vidonia	75	0	0	78	0	0	
Bucellas	95	0	0	0	0	0	
Mount. Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	per Bt
Madeira Old	80	0	0	120	0	0	per P.
Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	per H.
Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	per A.
Wood Box American	0	0	0	0	0	0	per T.
——Turkey	16	0	0	23	0	0	
——Cedar Carolina	0	0	6½	0	0	9	per Ft
——Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ Jamaica	20	0	0	30	0	0	per T.
——Providence	14	0	0	21	0	0	
——Mahogany Hispa.	0	1	8	0	2	4	per Ft
——Honduras	0	1	3	0	1	6	
——Providence	0	1	0	0	1	4	
Wool Beav. Ruffing Best	0	69	0	0	0	0	per lb.
——Wooms Brown	0	63	0	0	0	0	
——Inferior	0	55	0	0	0	0	
——Best White	0	57	0	0	0	0	
——Inferior	0	52	0	0	0	0	
——White Stage	0	46	0	0	0	0	
——Coat Seasoned	0	40	0	0	0	0	
——Old	uncert.			0	0	0	
Coney English	0	17	6	0	0	0	
—Goats Aleppo	uncer			0	0	0	
——Smyrna	0	4	6	0	5	9	
—Vigonia Red	0	11	0	0	14	0	
——Pale	0	4	6	0	5	0	
Yarn Mohair Smyrna	0	4	6	0	9	0	

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, SEPTEMBER, 1808.—Grand Total, 903.

	Of the line.	50 to 64.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-bgs.	Total.
In Commission	154	25	174	229	218	800
Building	50	—	—	—	—	50
In Ordinary	53	—	—	—	—	53

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th of AUGUST to 20th of SEPTEMBER, 1808.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short Anns.	5 per Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
																				£ s. d.			
Aug. 22	—	66⅛	65⅞	83	—	98	18¼	—	—	¼ ¾d	65⅛	7⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 7	—	66	—	—
23	240	66⅛	66	82⅝	—	97⅞	18⅛	—	—	11 ¼d	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 3	—	66	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	66⅛	66⅛	83½	—	98⅛	18⅝	—	—	3½ d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 4	—	66¾	—	—
26	239¼	66⅞	66⅜	83	—	98⅛	18⅝	—	—	16 p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66⅞	—	—
27	—	66⅞	66⅛	83⅜	—	98⅛	18⅝	—	—	16 p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 6	—	66⅝	—	—
29	—	66⅛	66⅛	83	—	93⅛	18⅝	—	—	1 d	65¼	7 11/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 8	—	66⅝	—	—
30	239½	66⅛	66⅛	83⅛	—	93	18½	—	—	1 d	65½	7⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 2	—	65⅞	—	—
31	239½	66⅛	65¾	82⅝	—	97⅜	18⅞	—	—	1½ ¾d	65½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 6	—	66⅛	—	—
Sept. 1	239½	67⅛	65¾	82⅜	—	97⅛	18⅛	—	—	1½ d	—	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	3 6	—	66⅜	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	240	66⅛	66⅛	—	—	98	18¼	—	—	1½ d	—	—	177½	—	—	—	—	—	3 6	—	66⅛	—	97½
5	240	66¼	66⅞	—	—	97⅞	18⅛	—	—	11½ d	65½	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	3 6	—	66⅜	—	—
6	240¾	66⅛	66	—	—	98	18¼	—	—	1½ d	—	—	178½	—	—	—	—	—	3 6	—	66⅛	—	—
7	—	66⅞	66⅛	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	1¾ d	66	7 11/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 6	—	66¾	—	—
8	—	66⅜	66⅜	—	—	98¼	—	—	—	1 d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 6	—	67	—	—
9	—	—	66⅛	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	⅝ d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 6	—	66⅛	—	—
10	—	—	66⅛	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	3¼ d	—	7 11/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	66⅜	—	—
12	—	—	66⅜	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	¼ 1d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	66¾	—	—
13	—	—	66⅛	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	⅝ 1¼d	—	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	67	—	—
14	—	—	66⅛	—	—	93⅛	—	—	—	⅝ 1d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	67	—	—
15	—	—	66⅜	—	—	98¼	—	—	—	1 1¼d	—	—	178	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	67⅛	—	—
16	—	—	66⅜	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	1 1¼d	66¼	7⅛	179	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	67	—	—
17	—	—	66⅛	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	1 1¼d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	67	—	—
19	—	—	66⅛	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	1 1¼d	66⅛	7 11/16	179	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	67⅜	—	—
20	—	—	66⅛	—	—	98⅛	—	—	—	1 ¼d	66⅛	7⅛	179	—	—	—	—	—	2 6	—	66⅞	—	—

Isaac Vale, Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.